Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM, THE GARDEN, THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

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Editorial.

FARMS IN TEXAS.

We gave, recently, an extract from a private letter from a resident in Texas, a young man who had gone there from Woburn, in this State four months previously, and wrote before the novelty had been rubbed off by the hard contact with facts. But the truth ought to be known by those who are thinking of "pulling up stakes" here in New England, and here is what a newspaper correspondent says: "Apples cannot be grown here, and while cabbages and potatoes grow luxuriantly, they will rot within two weeks after being taken out of the ground. Residents of cities dare not allow grass to grow in the yard around their residences for fear of furnishing hiding places for tarantulas and centipedes. And at present I can say that I have not tasted a well-cooked beef-steak since I have been in the State, and more than half the time have not had milk enough to color coffee, to say nothing of the utter impossibility of having any to drink."

That is a suggestive picture. Here is another. A distant relative, a young man who worked himself up to a feeling that life on a New England farm was a little too slow for him, left here and went to western Texas. Of his farm life there he said he went over his ranch on horseback and always took pistols along to shoot rattlesnakes, as they were apt to bite and kill his cattle!

What a charming life it must be, in a southern climate, with no winter to brace up the languid system, no cold to put life and vigor into the blood. We often think of what Prof. Ingersoll said on annexing any more territory to the south of us. Here it is:—"I want no more South. If we ever go another step forward, let us go North We want no islands of the sea. No Santo Domingo in ours. [Laughter.] Not a bit Let us go where there are good people and good institutions, and where there is winter. There never was a decent government except where there was a winter. A man who needs no bed-clothes except the clouds is a natural revolutionist. [Laughter.] I remember some one telling me about San Domingo, and what a delicious climate it had. "Well, I don't want it," I said. "Why?" he said. "Because it won't raise good folks." You can take five thousand preachers from New England, and five thousand professors from our colleges, and five thousand of the ruling classes with their families, and put them in Santo Domingo, and the next generation you would see them barebacked, riding on mules [laughter and applause], and having cock-fights on Sunday."

A mere glance at the low tone of public sentiment, under a southern sun, ought to be sufficient to warn and to satisfy any one who is thinking of making his home there. Even no farther south than North Carolina, a governor can openly justify repudiation and still be popular! There may be good men there. We do not doubt it, but they are not numerous enough to mold and direct public sentiment, else how can it be that a proposition to relinquish from seven millions to ten millions of indebtedness, on the part of creditors who have paid a hundred cents on the dollar, can be met with hesitation and delay? A tax no more severe in proportion to means and ability than has been patiently and for the most part willingly borne by the North, would more than pay all the interest on the *ante bellum* obligations of the South, but still they prefer to repudiate. Let every young man think of this, before going South.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

It seems to be taken for granted that there is to be a change in the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Whether it is a fixed fact or not we do not know. The President has given out that no changes will be made except for incompetency, and we suppose it will depend upon whether he has made up his mind that the present commissioner is competent or not.

There is at any rate a general scramble for the office, as if it were an understood thing that a new commissioner was to be appointed and the candidates are about as thick as blackberries in August. Our friend J. R. Dodge, at present employed as Statistician in the Department is pressed forward as an applicant for the position, and he has the advantage of being on the ground and familiar with the work and the traditions of the office. Then there is Dr. John L. Leconte of Philadelphia, a scientific man and a specialist at that. We do not know whether Dr. Leconte has the requisite executive ability and organizing power or not. We have known him for many years chiefly as an Entomologist. He assisted the Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture in the preparation of the splendidly illustrated edition of Harris on Insects Injurious to Vegetation.

Another candidate is D. D. T. Moore, who is well known as the founder of Moore's *Rural New Yorker*. Mr. Moore has pressed his claims pretty strenuously, but we do not know with what prospect of success, nor do we know much of his ability to run so grand a machine. Mr. Wilson, a member of Congress from Wisconsin, we believe, is also an applicant for the position and so is Dr. John W. Hoyt, late Secretary of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society. Dr. Hoyt is now in Washington, doing some work in connection with the Bureau of Education. He was present at the Vienna Exhibition and did good work there. He has had the advantage of considerable travel, and has been connected with several educational schemes, and can make out a pretty strong case.

We have also heard the names of other gentlemen mentioned though the above seem to be the prominent candidates. It would seem, therefore, that the President would have sufficiently abundant material to choose from. Out of the number mentioned he ought to be able to find one who will do honor to the place and to the country.

The Commissioner ought to be a man of broad views and of large and liberal culture. It can hardly be said that we have had a man there since the Department was organized that could see beyond his nose. Mr. Newton was appointed by President Lincoln at the instigation of Mr. Cameron. He was over seventy years old, we believe, at the time of the appointment. There is, or ought to be, wisdom in age, but we do not usually expect the work and vitality of forty in a man who has passed threescore and ten, and the department, especially at the first, needed the life and enthusiasm, the boldness and the originality of youth, to organize it and to put it in the way of accomplishing anything great or good. But it was a good thing for the seedsmen of Philadelphia whose musty shelves were emptied to fill the mails with old seeds at the expense of the government, and so it answered the purposes of the politicians, though it furnished a laughing stock, sorry enough in its consequences, to the country, and to the world. Then followed Gen. Capron, appointed on the strength of his military rather than his agricultural reputation, and the same system of distributing worthless seeds was continued. Of Mr. Watts we need not speak. He was too advanced in years to lift the position out of the ruts, and it seems to have drifted along much as he found it.

Whoever takes hold now will have to be something and to do something far greater than has ever been attempted or accomplished, or the department will very soon go by the board, as it certainly ought to. It has cost the country millions of dollars, and it would be difficult to point to the first sign of any adequate return for it. We sincerely hope that the appointment will not be made hastily. The president has it in his power to do the country a great service, for the position has vastly greater possibilities for usefulness than is generally supposed.

THAT "JERSEY COW."

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

In response to your request, I send you the pedigree of my cow "Sibyl," whose yield of 13,065 pounds, or 6,077 quarts of milk a year when nine years old, and of 10,035 pounds, or 4,667 quarts when sixteen years old, was published in the *Ploughman* of March 18th, 1876.

Her sire was "Dick Swiveller," by "Major," out of imported "Flora," "Major," by Colonel, out of "Countess;" both imported, and all of them first-class thoroughbred Jerseys. Flora especially, as the past volumes of the State Agricultural Reports will show, being remarkable for the quantity and quality of her milk.

Sibyl's dam was "Gipsey," by imported Jersey "Typhoon," out of "Sylph," a three-fourths Ayrshire. Thus Sibyl is three-sixteenths Ayrshire and thirteen-sixteenths Jersey, all her ancestors being first-class animals. She was seventeen years old March 16, 1876, and in that year gave 9,884 pounds, or 4,597 quarts of milk, an average of 12 1-2 quarts a day for every day of the 365.

My imported Jersey "Snowdrop," (No. 569,) gave in 1876, 9,623 pounds, or 4,476 quarts of milk, an average of 12 1-4 quarts for every day of the 365; and the Jersey heifer "Buttercup 2d," imported by me last summer, who dropped her first calf October 16, 1876, gave me in November, 1,035 pounds and in December, 1,023 pounds of milk, or an average of 33 7-10 pounds, or 15 2-3 quarts a day, she being two years old August 22 last. HENRY SALTONSTALL.

Boston, April 2d, 1877.

THE "MAIN'S" SEEDLING GRAPE.

IS IT THE CONCORD?

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

This question is so often asked, that it may be well to state the facts which go to prove it to be the Concord, especially as, with every recurring season, the vine is put on the market as a new early seedling, and many, who are tempted to buy it, because of its early ripening, find at last it is the Concord, which they had before, ripening side by side, at the same season, and at all points the same grape.

In 1856 or 57, I received a club order from Concord, N. H., for one dozen Concord grape vines, two of which were for Mr. Geo. Main. One of his neighbors has said that he had under constant observation the two vines bought by Mr. Main, one of which was planted against the house and trained over the roof, which sloped to the south. The other was planted in the open ground. On the trellis over the roof, the grapes ripened a fortnight earlier than in the open field. Mr. Main now began to claim that the vine was a seedling raised by him, and commenced the sale of it under the name of Main's Seedling. A friend of mine, residing in Malden, got up a club of fourteen and sent the order to Mr. Main, who sent the vines marked "Main's Seedling," with bill at $3 each. They were planted out, and in due time bore fruit, which was in every instance the veritable Concord grape. Many others bought also of him, and in every instance they proved to be Concords.

The fruit committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society pronounced the Main grape the Concord, and denounced the fraud and were never contradicted.

Some years ago I received a letter from a Western correspondent, stating that Mr. Main had an agent out there soliciting orders for his new grape and asking for information about it. I replied, stating the facts which were published, and never denied. E. W. B.

☞ The *Southern Husbandman* comes to us from Nashville, Tenn., a new organ of the Granges of that State, admirably printed and apparently edited with care and ability. It is to appear monthly by the authority of the Ex-Committee of the State Grange. We hope it will live long and have a generous support from the brotherhood in that section of the country.

Questions & Answers.

WEN ON A COW.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Can you inform me through the *Ploughman* how to cure a wen on the upper jaw of a cow? and oblige, yours truly, E. B.

New York, April 2d, 1877.

In most cases, the only remedy is to dissect it out, which requires the operation to be performed by one acquainted with the anatomy of the parts. Occasionally absorption of the tumor can be produced.

The tincture of Cantharides and the tincture of iodine, equal parts mixed, should be applied over the tumor until soreness takes place, after which hog's lard should be put upon it until the scabs come off. The application of the tincture of iodine (alone) may be repeated, the result doubtless will be, more or less absorption of the wen.—[ED.

LAMPAS.—In our article last week there was an error, in stating, "It is that he is at this time cutting his grinding teeth," it should read his incisor (front) teeth. The trouble about lampas is the difficulty of convincing the owner or driver of the horse that an operation is unnecessary, that the bars of the young horse are always prominent, that they are reddened during the process of dentition, and that those of the old may be swollen from some internal ailment, as indigestion, which a little medicine, or perhaps dieting will remove.—[ED.

HUNGARIAN AGAIN.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have about two acres of land that was in corn last year, and I am in a quandary to know what is best to do—whether to sow oats and cut them for fodder, or to wait until the 10th or 15th of June and sow Hungarian, then, after the crop is removed, give the land a *good* top dressing and seed it to grass.

Now, Mr. Editor, knowing you to be good authority on all such matters, which, in your opinion, would be best? Is Hungarian as good for milk as good oat fodder?

By answering the above you will confer a great favor on an old subscriber. J. H. D.

Westboro', Mass., April 2, 1877.

Why not settle it by sowing half with oats immediately and then plough up the other acre and harrow it as often as once a week till the 10th of June, then sow Hungarian? You will then have an abundance of fodder for a longer season. We prefer Hungarian as a fodder crop, on the whole, but the oats would be large enough to begin to cut and feed out green long before you could cut the Hungarian for that purpose.—[ED.

GOING WEST.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I am a young man desirous of going out West, to go into stock raising; will you please inform me through the columns of the *Ploughman* which part of the West is the best adapted to my wants, and oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

West Newbury, Mass., March 23, 1877.

We think Kansas, on the whole, offers more inducements for new farming enterprises than any other Western State after Iowa. In Iowa land is getting rather high, but it is, take it all in all, the "garden of the world" for all farming operations. After leaving Mass., where the prospects for success are better than in any other section we know, we should prefer Iowa then Kansas or South Eastern Nebraska. The soil is rich, the climate mild, the population somewhat settled and fixed, and the advantages greater than you would find farther West.

Write to Alfred Gray, Secretary State Board of Agriculture, Topeka, Kansas, for a copy of his last Report, enclosing 25 cents postage.—[ED.

A MAKESHIFT EXPERIMENT.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

I have three acres of grass land that is in an impoverished condition. It is damp soil. Would you advise me to sow it this spring, or raise one crop of potatoes or corn, (which?) and "lay it down next fall. What will be the best fertilizer? How large a quantity should I need? Please give me a little advice in regard to the above through the columns of the *Ploughman*, and greatly oblige, "IGNORAMUS."

Newton, March 10, 1877.

If you plough up this spring, it would be advisable to keep it in cultivation longer to get it into good tilth, before seeding down. We should prefer to plant it either with potatoes or corn, but then you could hardly expect to be able to lay it down this fall. If the object is to get the lot into grass as soon as possible why not plough it up as soon as it is dry enough, turning it over flat and deep as you can, then harrow it often to get it into a fine surface tilth, then sow Hungarian grass the middle of June at the rate of three pecks to the acre, to be cut by the middle of August, or before that if it is wanted to feed out green as a forage crop, give it a very shallow ploughing, and a good top dressing and seed it down. Of course it would be better to give it longer cultivation and wait till the old sod is entirely rotted. We only suggest the above course as practicable and not as the best. With a heavy dressing of Stockbridge's fertilizer for grass, or with a heavy dressing of old compost, this would probably succeed, though it would have made a better job of it, had it been ploughed last September, as the old sod would have had time to decay. An impoverished piece of land really needs longer and more complete tillage. The quantity of fertilizer per acre will depend on the composition, and that Mr. Bowker can tell better than we.—[ED.

USE OF SALT.

Editor Massachusetts Ploughman:

Can you inform a subscriber, through the *Ploughman*, how much salt should be sowed broadcast to the acre, and at what time in the season, and who has such salt for sale by the sack, and how far the hills should be apart, and how much seed to the hill?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Canaan, Vt., March 24th, 1877.

Four or five bushels per acre is about as much as you can safely apply as a top-dressing, though when it is to be ploughed in as many as thirty bushels have sometimes been used. It is about as well to use salt in the compost heap with coarse manure. Apply early in spring. You cannot afford to buy salt by the sack to use as a fertilizer. It would never pay the money back. The only way is to buy refuse or damaged salt such as you can now and then pick up at a very low cost. You would probably do better to buy and apply wood ashes at twenty-five cents a bushel than to buy salt as a fertilizer.—[ED.

Horticulture.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

BERRIES,

AND THEIR CULTIVATION.

BY F. J. KINNEY.

Article Number II.—Strawberries.

Some fifteen or more years ago I saw in the New York market some strawberries, sent from Pittsburgh, Pa., by Rev. J. Knox. They were in pint baskets, (the manufacturer had not learned how to make a pint basket hold only a little more than a gill then,) had travelled five hundred miles by rail in the hot weather of July, and were bought readily by those who could afford it, for 75 cents a basket. The gentleman who had them on sale told me that the day before Wilson's Albany sold at 12 1-2 cents, or ninepence a quart, poor and small, and that he alone could sell one or two hundred pints if he could get them like Rev. Mr. Knox's, at seventy-five (75) cents per pint. There was one pint left on his stand, and I passed on one square thinking how much nicer and better those Jucundas looked after having been carried on the railroad five hundred miles, than my Downer's did when fresh picked; the contrast was as great as that between my *wild* berries and my Downer's, and my desire to test the quality was so great that I retraced my steps and paid three silver quarters for the last pint of Jucunda strawberries of the season, and the first pint I had ever seen, and I consider it to-day to be the best investment I ever made.

I was tired and sick, both in mind and body, and was just thinking that a *bed*, and a *fever* in a land of strangers would be my nearest neighbors for the next three or four weeks, but the first of those large and delicious strawberries that had pleased my eyes so much, that passed over my parched tongue into my bilious stomach, started a new train of thoughts and feelings, and as I hulled and ate them slowly along Broadway, people and things assumed a brighter hue, and when I reached the ferry I tossed the empty box into the river and my bad feelings and worse digestion went with it, and my mind was set towards a piece of land somewhere and some Jucunda strawberry plants, not that I ever expected to sell a pint and get back my three silver quarters, but in digging the dirt once more and eating strawberries and other berries I expected to regain my health and get a comfortable living.

I started on rather an unpromising piece of an old pasture in the outskirts of Worcester, but through the blessing of Providence it was for me to carry the first *Jucunda strawberries* into Worcester market, and for three years no other grower of strawberries attempted to grow them. The first year I sold 150 quarts for $75, and the second year 700 quarts for $600.

Many quarts were sold from the stands the 4th of July, for $1,05 a quart. I sold one hundred to one man for $100.

The third year I sold three thousand quarts for $1800, and there were a few in the market grown by other parties.

The average of the Wilson's Albany was 28 cents a quart, as I sold them those three years, and it cost me about as much to grow them.

I had fruited over one hundred varieties, buying and trying every new thing that I heard of, and that year I received from Mr. Carpenter the Charles Downing, I was convinced that it was better for me than any I had, but Jucunda so surpassed the rest.

Ploughing up all my Wilson's except a few for plants to sell, I fruited and sold the Charles Downing two years in Worcester before any other person took hold of them and they brought from five to ten cents a quart more than Wilson's Albany, Downer's Prolific, Russell's Prolific, or any other, either prolific or non-prolific, and in the mean time we got many very *mean, new* varieties, sent out by noted Nurserymen, under flaming recommendations.

I think in five years I paid nearly $100 for *worthless new varieties*, so I look with caution on them now, and would not buy plants (only by the dozen) unless they had been tried on land similar to what I wanted to set on, under the eyes of some good judge of my acquaintance.

There are many strawberries that are productive enough, large enough and good enough for *home use* or to *sell* and *eat* the *same afternoon they are picked*, that are worthless to grow on a large scale, for a distant or over crowded market. Among these I will name Charles Downing, Boyden's 30, Col. Cheney, Kentucky, &c., and I fear the Great American. I have many other new ones in my experimental garden that I have not tested thoroughly.

The Jucunda is the only large, handsome berry that I have found yet that I can afford to grow in large quantities, in hard times, and it is said that it can't be grown profitably on light sandy land. The Charles Downing is the best large berry for such soil, but don't keep or carry very well.

The Wilson's Albany is the most popular strawberry, still I can't afford to grow it. It is one of the Wonderful Foundlings amongst berries. It will do equally well on *all* soils and will keep well and carry well and is a profitable strawberry.

If allowed to ripen on the vines it is very good; but its great virtue is in coloring when only partly grown and green, so they can be picked and shipped before fully grown.

I predict that it will live some years yet, though the public want something better, and I hope we shall get another foundling or pedigreed strawberry that is *better*, and will fill the place it occupies.

I have a seedling, a foundling that appeared on my grounds in the spring of 1870, I have tried it *thoroughly* and *extensively* and I set it by the acre, and I grow no other for the market except the Jucunda. It requires less care than any other strawberry plant I have ever grown, is as productive as any other; is larger and better a *good deal* than Wilson's Albany. I like it, it *colors* when very small, and can be picked and shipped quite green—but is a berry of much firmer texture and can remain on the vines on my land two days after it is fully colored and be shipped *safely* long distances. It is like the Jucunda in this respect. It is like the Jucunda in size and strength of the plants and the vines, and in holding its size to the last. It is large as Wilson's Albany at first, and hold its size for four weeks on my grounds. Growing side by side with Wilson's begins to ripen a few days later, and lasts one year with another two weeks longer, ripening *slower* and consequently growing larger, as I said before, the last berries nearly, (and if I have mulch or water enough,) quite as large as at first; as large again after three or four pickings as Wilson's. It has one other advantage over the Wilson, that of hulling easier. The hull sets on lightly, so if the berry is quite ripe, will pick off without pulling out the core.

I have seen many boxes of berries spoiled from having a few berries that had the core pulled out in picking; *they* had moulded and moulded several that laid next to them; Kinney's 10 is their name, and when the mania for monstrosities has subsided in berries, as has in all vegetables and animals and quality prevails, Kinney's 10 will be sought after.

The manner of cultivation depends upon the locality and the soil and what it is wanted for. It generally pays better to raise strawberries for *quality* than for *quantity*—being sure to get a fair crop. Most people set their plants too close.

If grown in hills, Chas. Downing, Jucunda, Monarch of the West, Kentucky, and all strong bushy growing plants should be set 1 foot by 3, and kept so.

If set in Arril or early in May, the runners want to be kept pinched off, and the blossom stalks, the first season, and the ground well hoed to kill the weeds.

About the time the ground freezes ground and plants want to be covered two or three inches deep with coarse hay or straw, and will need a few brush thrown on the edges and over the surface to keep it from blowing off. When the plants begin to grow the next spring poke the covering off the crowns and let the leaves and blossom stocks grow up through it.

If the runners are kept off and the mulch is raked off after the berries are picked and the ground hoed a few times, drawing a little dirt around the plants, they can be covered and treated the same as the fall before; and if we use fertilizers and brains, can grow three or four good crops to one setting, and from the same hills, if there is no angle or trout worms in the soil. They have the name of only eating dirt but have done me much damage.

When they get thick in the soil it should be thoroughly limed, from 30 to 100 bushels to the acre; slacked lime will kill them.

For matted rows or field culture I set Jucunda, and Kinney's 10, 2 feet by 4, and plant four kernels of corn between every other hill, so my corn stands four feet each way.

We find but little more trouble in hoeing the ground where strawberry plants are till the weeds are mostly killed. When the runners have grown till plants begin to show on them, we lay them in the direction we want them to grow and lay a small stone on them. The shade of the corn is good for the plants, and an early corn will do to cut and carry off early in August, so Jucunda and other delicate plants get an elegant start for winter. Kinney's 10, Monarch of the West and Chas. Downing need but little fussing, with the 10's in particular.

If the ground is well covered with plants and not too apt to heave with frost, they need no winter protection.

I planted sweet corn on one acre and a half last year, picked the corn and left the fodder; it tumbled down and made a good good and cheap mulch.

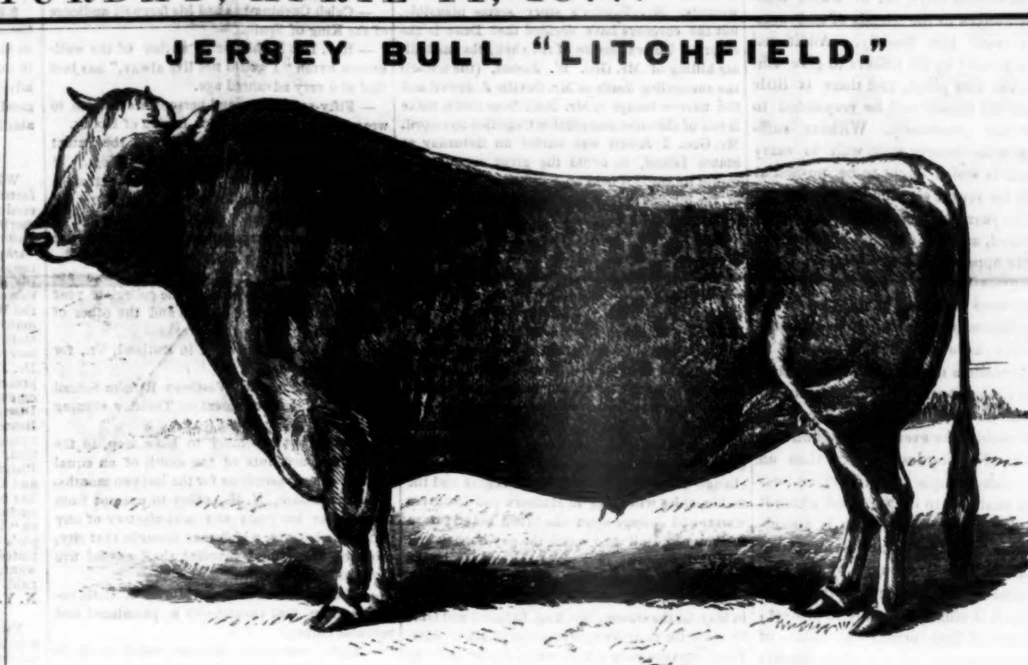
It costs but little to get plants now, and there is no reason why every tiller of the soil should not have all the berries they need in their own families, at least.

The women folks would be glad to add this little care to their many others in many cases, for the sake of having them.

SEED GRAIN.

It will pay to sow the very best seed of all kinds, as I know from trial. I clean it thoroughly through the fanning mill, to get all the weed seed and small and light grain from the heavy, and have a side spout for the mill, so I can take out the heavy, plump grain and sow the very best and keep it free from weed seed. There will always be enough volunteer weeds without sowing them, and if farmers generally would be more particular about seed grain, they would get well paid for it. The grain will grow taller, the heads longer and yield more. It is just as necessary to take the best grain for seed as it is to take the choice corn or potatoes, or to select the best cattle, horses and hogs to breed from. Now, in the winter, when we probably will now and then have a leisure day, is a very good time to prepare seed grain and not wait until we are crowded with spring work. If we wait until we want to sow it, the chances are that it will not be cleansed so well, and perhaps not at all. Don't put it off.—*Country Gentleman.*

JERSEY BULL "LITCHFIELD."



OWNED BY F. RATCHFORD STARR, ECHO FARM, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

"Litchfield" (674), winner of the Centennial award, and of the special prize of $250, offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club, is an animal of extraordinary quality and vigor, deep bodied and very robust, but fine in bone,—at least as fine as is consistent with his weight. He is long, tolerably well ribbed back, very deep in the flank, broad in the loin and between the hips, long from hips to rump, level above and below, mellow-hided, soft-coated, and yellow-skinned,—with a broad escutcheon, running well up, and rudimentary teats an inch to an inch and a half long admirably well placed. His head is small, his muzzle, eyes and horns admirable, —the latter yellow in color and waxy in lustre—and when we consider that he is of a tawny, dappled dun color, quite solid, with full black points, it is not to be wondered at that he won the valuable distinction which was awarded him. The accompanying portrait was drawn with almost the accuracy of a photograph, and is a striking likeness.

Mr. Starr in a private note says it is especially important to breed from first class stock since the bull gives character to the progeny more than does the cow. The product of an inferior cow is better from a first class bull, than that of an inferior bull out of a first class cow.

The Horse.

HORSES AND MULES EATING DIRT.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Tribune* asks why horses and mules eat dirt when turned out of close stables, to which Prof. Low replies:

Most commonly the habit is an indication of acidity in the stomach, and to be corrected by improving the digestive functions. Horses are at a special disadvantage in the matter of stomach complaints, inasmuch as they cannot rid themselves by vomiting of anything that disagrees, and are unable even to belch up accumulated gas. Then the stomach is much too small to allow of heavy feeding or the formation of much gas without injurious overdistension; hence, of all domestic animals the solipeds should be fed with the greatest care and judgment. Like human beings, they have their periods of acidity or heartburn, and having no opportunity of taking soda or magnesia, they lick the lime from their walls or the earth from their pathway. For temporary relief a piece of chalk may be kept in the manger, but we should seek to remove the radical evil by giving a better tone to the stomach. Feed sound grain and hay in moderate amount and at regular intervals, and don't drive or work hard an hour after each meal, lest digestion should be impaired.

Give a few carrots, turnips, or other roots, if available; water regularly, and never just after a meal, and put an ounce of common salt in the food or water daily. Any existing weakness should be corrected by a course of tonics such as oxide of iron, 2 ounces; calcined magnesia, 2 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 1-2 drachms; powdered fennell seed, 2 ounces; mix. Divide into 8 powders, and give one morning and night. The habit has been sometimes caused by a deficiency of mineral matters in the food grown on very poor soils, but this may be corrected by a similar treatment.

The Dairy.

SETTING MILK FOR CREAM.

It is not to be wondered at that the average dairyman of our State is puzzled to know what to do for the best. Professor Wilkinson tells him plainly that nothing but shallow pans and subearth ducts will do; while Prof. Hardin is equally certain that deep pans, (20 inches) sunk to the rim in water, at a temperature of 50 deg., alone insure the largest yield of the best quality of butter; and now both of these are overtopped by the new Cooley system, which proposes to enclose the milk in a deep, narrow can, with a water tight lid and sink it under water, which is carefully kept at a low temperature by the use of ice.

Our own experiments satisfy us that both extremes are right, provided, certain rules, as unalterable as those of the Medes and Persians, are observed. At a temperature above 60 deg. deep cans will not do; the milk will usually sour before all the cream reaches the surface. When this temperature is unavoidable shallow and broad pans will give the best results. When cold water is abundant and the means of keeping it at 50 deg. or lower are at hand, it will be found that cans, twenty inches deep, and eight or nine in diameter, will save much labor, and at the same time make quite as much and better butter. Those dairymen whose situation is covered by the first case should be cautious in the use of deep cans. It is no doubt for the want of a proper observance of these simple rules that we now have a conflict of sentiment as to the comparative merits of deep and shallow setting. —*Phil. Times.*

Porcine.

THE INCREASING DEMAND FOR HOGS.

The agricultural editor of the *Iowa State Register* maintains the following sensible conclusions:

There is no danger of over-production in hogs. As our production increases, the demand increases. The foreign trade in the product of the hog is large and important, and increasing every year. In the year ending November 1st, 1875, we exported of hog product 457,186,970 pounds. For 1876, lacking sixteen days, the exports were 605,-658,642 pounds. Taking the whole export for this year, and allowing 200 pounds to represent a live hog, (as much of the export was rendered lard and hams), it will be seen that our foreign trade this year has taken 3,028,293 hogs, being at least a million more than the entire annual slaughter at Chicago. And it took 742,358 more hogs in 1876 to supply our foreign trade than it did in 1875. And there are evidences that there will be a largely increased demand in 1877 over this year. It is understood that there is now a light stock of old pork on hand. If justice is therefore done, the producer's pork would command as good if not better prices than at present, throughout the fall and winter.

PETROLEUM ON SHINGLES.

In regard to applying petroleum to shingles to preserve them, a writer says: "It enters the pores of the wood at once and as it hardens makes it more compact in texture, and rather less liable to take fire. The petroleum also prevents the surface of the shingles from rising in downy fibres, or "fuss," and it is on the whole not so liable to fire from sparks when treated with it. We have tried the experiment with shingles oiled some time previously, and find they are not so easily ignited by outside fire, although when once burning, they will of course, produce more flame than the wood without the petroleum." Petroleum is also very good to apply to the iron work and steel of farm implements to prevent their rusting when not in use. The crude article costs but $3.00 or $4.00 per barrel—the price may be higher at present—and it is useful to keep on hand. When any outbuilding, or even your dwelling house is to be painted, one-half of the expense may be saved by applying a coat of petroleum with a fine whitewash brush; let it dry several weeks, and then put on one coat of paint, and by so doing a second coat of paint is rendered unnecessary.—*The Farmer's Friend.*

The Poultry Interest.

DUCKLINGS MORE PROFITABLE THAN CHICKENS.

The saying often applied to young ducks that "they eat more than they are worth," may be a very unjust one. Several years ago we were speaking with a woman who raised yearly large numbers of ducks and chickens, regarding the comparative amount of food consumed to bring them to their full growth. She stated that "ducks eat less in proportion to their growth than chickens." Our readers may be surprised at this, but upon giving the matter a little thought they will understand the reason. It is because the ducklings reach maturity sooner than the chickens, and, of course, the longer it takes to bring a creature to maturity, the greater the expense, not only of food, but of time and trouble. Experiment has demonstrated the fact that, with the same quantity of food and care, the ducklings in ninety days from the shell, may be made to weigh nine or ten pounds per pair, or over, while chickens, in the same length of time, come to weigh only six or seven pounds a pair. Hence the remark quoted at the commencement of this paper, does not apply when ducklings are properly and intelligently managed.—*Poultry World.*

NUMBER OF EGGS PER ANNUM

FROM THE PRINCIPAL VARIETIES OF POULTRY.

After repeated experiments with the different variety of chickens, the comparisons with others who have experimented in the same direction, I have concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties average about as follows:

Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—Eggs, 7 to the pound lay 130 per annum.

Dark Brahmas—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black, White, and Buff Cochins—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 115 per annum.

Plymouth Rocks—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Houdans—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

La Fleche—Eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Creve Cœurs—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

Black Spanish—Eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

Leghorns—Eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Hamburgs—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Polish—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

Dominiques—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 135 per annum.

Games—Eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Bantams—Eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

I regret very much that I did not keep an account of the cost of the food consumed by each variety.—*Corr. Southern Farmer.*

The Sheepfold.

CARE OF EWES.

A correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette*, England, gives the following in relation to the care of sheep, which is applicable here as there, except this: We do not have to counteract the effects of watery food as they do, from the feeding of large quantities of turnips. If there is no permanent yard, a temporary one can soon be erected, by setting down a double row of hurdles and stuffing them between with straw. We begin a month before lambing to remove our ewes every night from the turnip pen to the yard, where they have a foddering of straw, night and morning, in the cribs; the yard is supplied with fresh litter daily. Here they have a dry, comfortable bed. Ample breathing space uncontaminated by noxious vapors, gentle exercise, and a moderate supply of pure water are conducive to health. It is surprising the quantity of barley or oat straw a flock of ewes will consume; the dry food has a salutary effect in counteracting the watery influence of the turnips. When the food of the breeding ewe consists principally of turnips during the last six weeks of gestation, the difficulty, and consequently the danger of yeaning is greatly increased. During the latter period of gestation, the nutriment derived from the food is principally expended in increasing the size of the fœtus *in utero*, instead of being stored up by the mother, hence the increased difficulty and danger of parturition. In order to strengthen the ewe and enable her to safely withstand trials through which she must pass, and to encourage the flow of milk, a mixture of oats and maize—half a pint to a pint per day—should be given for a month before lambing.

The Garden.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

MARKET GARDENING.

NUMBER VI.

BY W. D. PHILBRICK.

Among the crops raised for market which are of doubtful utility to the consumers is the

CUCUMBER.

Of no value as nourishment, very often the occasion of indigestion and colic, the cucumber is still largely sought by a large class of consumers; like lettuce it is always wanted, but being a tropical plant it is difficult to raise in the severe weather of winter, and those who will have them at this season must either content themselves with "pickles" or cucumbers which have been preserved by salting, or else pay a round price for those raised in hot houses by those who are prepared to maintain a temperature of midsummer during a temperature of zero or lower outside. During the Spring, however, it is easily grown in hot-beds and is generally made to follow a crop of lettuce after the lettuce beds are cleared in April or May. The seed is sown about three weeks before the time we expect to clear out the lettuce, for by skillful treatment we can grow a hill of four cucumber plants in this time and transplant them when they have made three or four rough leaves, almost without check to their growth. To accomplish this it is only necessary to maintain an even heat, never below 55 deg. by night, better 60 deg., and by day 80 deg. to 95 deg. If this can be done whether in hot-bed or greenhouse there is no other difficulty in raising cucumbers. About twelve or fourteen inches of horse manure are used for making a bed to raise the plants; this is covered with eight inches of loam, and when the heat has risen to 60 deg. or 70 deg. the seed is sown broad cast quite thickly, the glass is kept close until the seed comes up which will be in about three days, when they must be transplanted into "hills," thirty-two hills under a three by six sash; four plants to each hill. They will need about two weeks to grow large enough to transplant again to the place where they are to grow; we then place one hill under a sash only having prepared the bed before hand thus; if an exhausted lettuce bed is used the old manure is taken out and the loam thrown back into the bottom of the bed, a trench is then opened in the middle of this bed, eight or ten inches deep and twelve or fourteen inches wide which is filled with six to twelve inches of fresh horse manure, the amount of heat being governed by the season and weather; about an inch of loam is drawn over this manure and when a good warm day comes the plants are taken up on a dung fork from the bed where they are growing and set in place, when the earth is drawn around them and the glass immediately placed over them; a square ring of hoop iron is used to prevent the ball of earth from crumbling while on the fork; this ring is made eight inches square of 1 1-2 inch hoop iron; it is pressed down into the earth around the hill in the plant bed, the fork is then thrust under and the hill removed on the fork to the place of setting; after the fork is removed and the earth is drawn around the hill the ring is removed. This plan of transplanting is used for moving cucumbers from the hot-bed to the open ground later in the season, about June 10th, and also for transplanting melons at the same season; when skillfully done and the weather is warm the plants will scarcely wilt at all, and we gain about three weeks in time which is very important in meeting a profitable sale.

There is no crop raised in the garden which so imperatively demands heat and water as the cucumber; to attempt to grow it in the same house or bed with lettuce will result either in stunting the cucumbers or burning the lettuce, and unless abundantly watered in dry weather they will wither and produce but little inferior fruit. In winter cucumbers sell at 50 cents to 20 cents each; as spring comes on the price falls in May to 10 and 5 cents each, at which price immense quantities are eaten, and finally, when the field cucumbers come plenty in July, they are scarcely saleable at all, and are salted down for winter sale as pickles. The "white spine" cucumber is the variety grown for winter and spring early summer sales; where they are planted for the purpose of pickling, the seed is of a different variety, called the Boston Pickling cucumber, resembling the "cluster." For this purpose the seed is sown in hills four feet apart, about June 20th, to July 1st, and is often planted among early peas, as the pickles make little growth till after the peas are cleared off. Picking will begin about six weeks later, when the vines are closely picked three or four times a week; as the vines become exhausted by neglect in picking clean, it behooves the farmer who would succeed in raising pickles, to look well after his pickers, and offer some small reward for the best and most careful hand. The pickles are either sold fresh for pickling or salted down for winter sale—in the latter case they are assorted and placed in tight casks and brine poured over them made strong enough to float a potato; the pickles must be kept under the brine by a false head loaded with stone. The brine will ferment a little and will need to be poured over and changed from time to time to prevent souring. When wanted for sale the pickles are taken out of the brine and freshened by frequent changing of the fresh water upon them for several days, when they are put up in vinegar spiced to taste. The beautiful (?) green color is restored to them by simply scalding in a copper kettle, the verdigris giving the popular tint! So small a quantity of this poison is needed that no serious ill effects usually result from eating green pickles, but those who know what is done to color the pickles generally prefer to eat no poison, and order "English pickles," *i. e.*, pickles put up without having been scalded in copper, and having the dull, yellowish brown color imparted to them by the brine. There is no risk in eating these, beyond that of eating any indigestible and spiced condiment.

CORRECTION.—In the article on Market Gardening in the *Ploughman* of March 31st, the types say that lettuce sometimes yields $30 per sash. It should read $3.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

HARDY PERENNIALS.

BY F. R. ELLIOTT.

NUMBER II.

Early in February, I wrote for the *Ploughman*, a few words touching Hardy Perennials; and not seeing it in type, supposed the waste basket had it; but I find that Editors know, when it is best to place an item before the public; therefore, I continue the subject, in a condensed manner.

Soil.—The most suitable soil, that in which a majority of the species thrive best, is a good, moderately light sandy or alluvial loam, from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and if no bed of gravel lay below, but if there be a heavy clay, then it should have underdrains. Any good ordinary soil suitable for garden vegetables, will, however, grow them well.

Many of the species, to succeed well, require a particular description of soil, as for instance, the Lobelia will not do well where the Hollyhock succeeds. This matter is, however, readily learned by knowing, or if not knowing, the reading of plants in some book; as many plants belonging to perennials do well in partial shade, and in very light, loamy, leafy soils, mingled with boulders, or broken stone on the surface.

Situation.—The situation for a bed, border or low rock-work, may have any aspect, often a majority thrive in a border with a northern aspect as well or better than one with a southern. It is well however to let them have somewhat of the morning and evening sun. They should however, have protection from the line of severe winds, by a belt or group of trees.

Planting.—When planting learn first the style or character of foliage, its height, &c., and place those of the broadest and most prominent in foliage as well as height of flower stem in connection, at the centre of a bed, or, as the back ground of the border. This again should be carefully studied, as when the Peonias bloom in May and June, the Hollyhock or Gucca do not until July. Again, most of the hardy perennial spireas commonly called Meadow Sweet, the Iris, Poppy, Dicentra, and some of the Campanulas and Phloxes flower in June, while others vary in bloom until September. The Bocconia, Bupthalum and Funkia are all of prominent foliage and should have a centre or back ground position. The outer lines should be made up of Sedums, Milfoil, Asperula, Calimeris, Dwarf Delphinums, Dianthus, Dodecatheon, Candytuft, Liatris, Lychnis, Mint, Primrose, or, Polyanthus. Some of the Salvias, Saxifragea, Statice etc. The time for planting may be in Autumn or Spring whenever the ground is in good order for the purpose.

Culture.—This depends mainly on keeping the surface light, loose and free from weeds. A mulch two inches deep of half decayed leaves on the ground in and among the plants, after the plants are once established is the best thing to do in the way of keeping nature in vigor. Many of the tall stemmed and spike flowering varieties require stakes to support them. In the making and placing of these, they should be as light yet strong as possible, and always to be placed in position as inconspicious as possible. Two wires, one fortieth of an inch in diameter, twisted together from the top, then spread and passed through strips of wood one by four inches, at the bottom, say four inches and the wood covered in the soil, makes one of the least unsightly, economical and durable of any stakes I have tried.

THE NEW GAME LAW.

We print herewith the new game law just passed by the Massachusetts Legislature. Although, in the main, the provisions of the law are well enough, there are some that might be improved. For instance, we cannot see the justice in prohibiting the shooting of Woodcock until September 1st, when it is well known that our State-bred birds have before that time commenced their southern migration. All Woodcock, or nearly so, that are taken in Massachusetts after September 1st, are birds that have been bred north of us.

Practically the closing of the season until this late date, shuts us out from taking our own game, and gives it to States to the south of us. The 1st or 10th of August is late enough to close the season on Massachusetts Woodcock.

AN ACT for the Preservation and Protection of Birds, Birds' Eggs, Deer and Game.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECT. 1.—Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills any woodcock, or any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year, or any quail between the first day of January in any year and the first day of November following, or within the respective times aforesaid, sells, buys, has in his possession, or offers for sale any of said birds taken or killed within this Commonwealth, shall forfeit for every such bird twenty-five dollars.

SECT. 2.—Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills any wood or summer duck, black duck, or teal, between the fifteenth day of April and the first day of September in any year, or within said time sells, buys, has in his possession, or offers for sale any of said birds, shall forfeit for every such bird twenty-five dollars.

SECT. 3.—Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills any Bartramian sandpiper, commonly called upland or field plover, between the first day of January and the fifteenth day of July in any year, or within said time sells, buys, or has in his possession or offers for sale any of said birds, shall forfeit for every such bird ten dollars.

SECT. 4.—Whoever in this Commonwealth takes or kills, at any season of the year, any undomesticated birds not mentioned in the preceding sections of this act, except birds of prey, crows, crow blackbirds, herons, bitterns, wild pigeons, jays, rail, Wilson's snipe, wild geese, plover, sandpiper, or any of the so-called marsh, beach or shore birds, and such fresh-water or sea fowl as are not named in the preceding sections of this act, or wilfully destroys or disturbs the nests or eggs of any undomesticated birds, except the nests and eggs of birds of prey or crows, shall forfeit for every such offence ten dollars; *provided*, that any person having a certificate from the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Worcester Lyceum and Natural History Society, the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, or from any incorporated society of natural history or college in the State, to the effect that he is engaged in the scientific study of ornithology, or is collecting in the interests of and for said institutions, or any one of them, may at any season of the year take or kill

any undomesticated birds, or take their nests and eggs.

SECT. 5.—Whoever in this Commonwealth, at any season of the year, takes, kills or destroys any game bird, except wild pigeons, by means of traps, snares, nets, or springs, or shoots at or kills any wild fowl or any of the so-called shore, marsh, or beach birds, with or by the use of any battery, swivel or pivot gun, or by the use of any torch, jack or artificial light, shall forfeit for every such offence twenty-five dollars.

SECT. 6.—Whoever in this Commonwealth at any season of the year prior to the first day of January eighteen hundred and eighty, and whoever thereafterwards between the first day of December in any year and the first day of October following, takes or kills any deer (except his own tame deer kept on his own grounds) shall forfeit for every such offence one hundred dollars; and any person may kill any dog found chasing or hunting deer where the dog is used for that purpose with the knowledge of his owner or keeper; and whoever, between the first day of March in any year, and the first day of October following, takes or kills any gray squirrel, hare or rabbit, shall forfeit for every such offence ten dollars.

SECT. 7.—Whoever in this Commonwealth at any season of the year takes or kills any pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie-chicken, unless upon grounds owned by him, and grouse placed thereon by the owner, shall forfeit for every such bird twenty-five dollars; *provided*, that any person may buy, sell, or have in his possession quail and pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie-chicken, at any time, provided the same be not taken or killed in this Commonwealth contrary to the provisions of this act.

SECT. 8.—In all prosecutions under the provisions of this act, the possession by any person or corporation of any gray squirrel, deer, or of birds mentioned as protected in this act, during the time within which the taking or killing of the same is prohibited, shall be *prima facie* evidence to convict under this act.

SECT. 9.—All forfeitures accruing under this act shall be paid, one-half to the informant or prosecutor, and one-half to the city or town where the offence is committed.

SECT. 10.—Chapter three hundred and four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter three hundred and twenty of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, chapters fifty-seven and seventy-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and chapter one hundred and seventy-two of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five are hereby repealed.

Approved March 31, 1877.

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

FAST DAY is observed in Massachusetts on Thursday of the present week, which compels a somewhat earlier issue of the *Ploughman*. It is a day familiar to a long line of generations, and is always given up to religious services and popular recreation. In many other States it is appointed by their Governors so as to fall on Good Friday.

The decorations in Music Hall, both national and floral, for the great ball of Monday night, were profuse and elaborate. To have seen them was a delight to be long remembered. They fitly accompanied and inframed a scene whose equal has not been witnessed in Boston during the memory of the present generation.

The stock market is apt to tell the story of peace or war. On the receipt of the news from Europe that Turkey hesitates to sign the protocol, but continues her protestations to the powers, it was known almost for a certainty that war was imminent, and shares began to jump about in a lively fashion. In case of a great foreign war we shall see a good many things lively before we are all done with it. The grain market likewise responded like mercury in the tube to heat. Flour and wheat stiffened up instanter. The advance in grain will be a good thing for American farmers, and will open the new season auspiciously for them.

The great coal companies of Pennsylvania, which own the roads that carry coal to tide-water, are about to combine to control the market by controlling the supply. In other words, they intend to make coal dearer by making it scarcer. The experiment will prove a failure, however promising it may look at first. No such combinations ever last. The bottom invariably falls out before matters have gone very far, and we sincerely hope it will be so in the present case.

There are efforts concerting to place the United States loan at four instead of four and a half per cent. interest, it being thought perfectly feasible in view of the success of the new substitution of sixes for four and a halfs. It would be a great thing for the Government to have to provide for only a four per cent. interest on a thousand million dollar debt.

The explosion in a counting-room in Front street, New York, of a hand-grenade, by which two partners of a firm were killed and a third person who was present to make a partnership transfer to himself was badly wounded, has been the sensation of that city for the week past and caused no end of speculation as to its real motive. It is believed that the survivor, if not a clerk beside, could tell all about it if he chose to, but the public meanwhile has to keep on wondering whether it was a case of murder, or suicide, or both. It was, at any rate, a most astounding transaction.

LOCAL TAXATION.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with the recent report of the Committee of the Legislature, that it is inexpedient to legislate respecting taxation. Most people think there is abundant reason for overhauling the present system and reforming it. Mr. William Minot's pamphlet on taxation in Massachusetts has deservedly attracted much attention. It goes over the whole ground, and shows the glaring injustice and inconsistencies of the no-method to which the citizens of Massachusetts are subject. The Constitution of the State grants power to levy only such taxes as are "proportionable and reasonable," and only upon "all the inhabitants of, and persons resident in, and estates lying within" the State. Now it is easy enough to see whether taxation is really "proportionable and reasonable."

To begin with, let us see upon whom and what taxes are levied. Every voter is made to pay a poll-tax of two dollars. Then comes a tax on all property, real and personal; and by personal property is meant any tangible property within the State or without it, vessels at home and abroad, and stocks and securities within or without the State. Next, an income tax. And finally, a tax on property in the hands of trustees, who are to be taxed for it whether those in whose name it is held reside within the State or without. And then, to clinch the system so that there shall be no getting away, tax payers who evade taxation are liable to a fine of twice the amount of their last tax, or, if they have never paid a tax, to a fine of from $100 to $5000. And any shareholder who transfers stock in order to evade taxation is liable to the forfeiture of one-half of his stock. The tax payer is required to furnish a sworn list of his taxable property, or he is liable to be "doomed" by the assessors.

But if he can show that he has been overtaxed, he can recover only half the excess. And assessors are required to put everything taxable at its full value. This is a perfectly tight arrangement, to appearances, yet not one-half the personal property in the State is taxed under it. Of its injustice we shall at once be convinced by considering but a few illustrations. A citizen owns $100,000 of land at the West, and escapes taxation because the land is taxed where it lies; but another citizen who owns $100,000 worth of stock in a Western land company is taxed for the full value, because he owns shares instead of land. A citizen owns an undivided interest in a bridge at the West, and is exempt; but another citizen who owns shares in a Western bridge company is taxed. A citizen deriving an income from property already taxed in Massachusetts is exempt; but another citizen who derives the same income from property already taxed in New Hampshire is taxed twice.

A citizen, again, who enjoys a salary of $7000 is taxed on $5000, the remaining $2000 being exempt; but another citizen who has an income of $7000 from capital of $100,000 is taxed on the whole $100,000. A citizen lends $10,000 on a mortgage security, and both the mortgage and the property mortgaged are taxed; but another citizen who lends $10,000 and takes a deed of the property as security, agreeing to reconvey it when paid, is taxed only on the land. As a natural consequence of a system so full of incongruities like this, the evasions of taxation are almost numberless; it is a system for the express propagation of falsehood. Is it not time to call for a thorough and comprehensive revision of our taxed laws, that they may express a little more of the common intelligence of the present age?

Whether John P Phair, of Vermont, will be able to procure testimony enough and of the right kind to give him the benefit of a new trial for the murder of which he has been once convicted, is a question not so easy to answer. It seems strange that, having been under sentence since February, 1875, he should not have at least tried to do what he is now expected to do, if at all, inside of four weeks. The mystery may prove as strange as the romance.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate adopted an order that the Committee on the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad make a special report for information, showing the number of miles of railroad now owned by the State, with the cost; also the appropriations in detail that have been made for such roads; and everything relating to leases. The Agriculture College Bill was amended by reducing the sum appropriated from five thousand dollars to twenty-five hundred. The bill relating to the restraining and muzzling of dogs was amended by adding a section, providing that all licenses for dogs shall contain a description of the symptoms of hydrophobia, and was then engrossed. The bill relating to the assessment and abatement of taxes was ordered to a third reading. The bill to incorporate the town of North Adams was tabled. A number of reports was accepted. The house likewise received numerous reports, one in favor of allowing the city of Salem to establish a Board of Health; one favoring an Advisory Board of Women for the State Primary School at Monson; and one in favor of appropriating $125,000 to Walter Shanly, to reimburse him for losses in excavating the Hoosac Tunnel, from which a majority of the Committee dissent. The bill concerning the duties of assessors in relation to personal property was ordered to a third reading. The bill in addition to an act for supplying the city of Salem with pure water was engrossed; also to abolish the office of overseers of Houses of Correction.

DOG LEGISLATION.

Without presuming to suggest to the Legislature what ought to be done, or how it ought to be done, in relation to the protection of the public against vagrant dogs, we wish it could pause long enough to obtain a "realizing sense" of the actual situation of the community and its rights as distinguished from the assumed rights of dogs. These brutes, of every imaginable name and nature, are really the masters. In a large community like Boston, they usurp all the privileges of the street, running pell-mell here and there, taking up the sidewalk against all passers, cared for by nobody and apparently caring for nobody in return. A citizen of the highest worth and value to the community is liable at any time to have his life taken by one of these vagabond brutes, and there is neither remedy nor responsibility. The matter has gone as far as it ought to. It is to be conceded that civilized beings still have *some* rights, which more than offset those of worthless dogs. There is a proposition to compel every owner of a dog to keep him confined on his premises, or, if the latter appears on the street or highway, that he shall be attended in the same manner that a horse is; in other words, that dogs shall no longer run loose. The very obvious result of such a law would be the instantaneous disappearance of all but really valuable and properly trained canines, which are all the public should tolerate. The continual peril to which people are subjected by the loose running of dogs that are of no use and are notorious nuisances, ought to put it into the minds of the law-makers to terminate the present state of things without further delay

Col. Delancey Kane starts his four-in-hand stage-coaches out of New York, on the 1st of May, to establish a daily line in a different direction from the one he drove in last season. The Colonel has all the seats in his coach engaged for two weeks ahead, and with his recognized accomplishments as a whip, there is no doubt that he will make a highly successful season of it.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

It is chiefly budding hopes that impart this perpetual interest to the season which we agree to call Spring. They never fully blossom, at least in this climate, but they always contain the same waxy and tinted promises. One day it is a flock of wild geese flying over, those mysterious mariners of the sky, whose distant trumpet-song thrills every heart with a strangely new feeling. Another day it is the carol of the blue bird, flitting in all his oldtime joy from fence to apple-tree, and at random across the fields still clothed in their brown herbage. Now it is the cheery note of the welcome robin, that favorite household bird, that seems to greet you almost with a voice of joyful recognition and of gratitude at its safe return. Again it is the plaintive piping-frog at the edge of the marsh, whose sounds in these April twilights are to most persons "so musical, so melancholy."

They who dwell in cities, like this, are at this season, when a soft and enticing day crosses the sky, dreamily wondering what is doing in the realms of Nature all this while, what is coming forward, what is changing; thinking of the green-growing willows, the swelling tassels on the birch, the downy catkins on the stalks, the romping brooks and springing grass, and of that infinity of silent operations in which Nature is engaged as she awakes from her long slumber of hybernation. Consciously or not, every person in the city who can tell a walnut tree from a maple, or a calf from a sheep, instinctively sends out a thought from time to time to his cousins on the countryside, and by these subtle influences of the opening Spring confesses to the brotherhood which is of Nature's own establishing.

Well is it for us all that it is thus; and if we could all of us only learn to love Nature with a closer and tenderer and deeper love, the great problem of humanity would be helped along wonderfully in its process of solution. Why should not the wimple and gurgle of the Spring brook, as it winds and washes along through the meadow and into the thicket, fill one man's heart as full of secret delight as another's? What rule of separation ought there to be between persons whose deepest sensibilities are touched equally by these ever recurring signs and tokens of Spring? There clearly should be but one feeling among those who are reached by the same external symbols. And it is our belief that these endlessly varied expressions of the outer world are intended by their infinite Author to awaken emotions by whose recognition we are the better able to know one another.

It is a season filled with suggestions out of doors. The hardness of worldly life yields insensibly to their many sided influence. The piping of the frog at the marsh will start a train of feeling, which perhaps most people do not care to acknowledge, but which nevertheless is the clue to the real secret of our lives and character. The caroling of the robin is not without its effect, whether we deem it weak to confess it or not. Many and many a person who cannot give expression to the sentiments which these Spring sounds and sights awaken in the heart, is inwardly sure of possessing those sentiments in deeper and fuller measure in consequence. These may be little things, considered from one side, but they are only what we are ourselves, a vital and lasting part of ourselves, what goes through the world with us and out into the great future, and therefore deserve to be treasured as things of a value that is inestimable.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SOCIETY.

There is a decided movement on foot to enlarge the usefulness of the Anti-Cruelty Society in several ways, all of which commend themselves to the friends of and sympathizers with the Society. Additional funds are needed by its officers to give efficiency to the new plans, and there is little doubt that the appeal will be responded to promptly and generously. Without sufficient means the Society must wait to carry out intentions which ought to be pushed at once. At its recent election of officers for the coming year the most enthusiastic feeling prevailed, and the common purpose was never more apparent. It is proper to call attention gratefully to the fact that the habit of leaving sums of money by bequest to the Society is becoming a favorite one, and several persons have indicated a purpose to make so humane a disposition of a generous portion of their property. If the Society to-day had one hundred thousand dollars in its control, it could make every dollar admirably serviceable. Nothing less, in fact, than an established fund, ample for all working purposes, will enable it to do the good which it has in its design and of which it is abundantly capable. And let it not be forgotten either, that the benefit wrought by this Society is by no means confined to the dumb animals which it aims principally to protect; to have instilled into others the habits of a humane forbearance and a genuine tenderness, is a direct benefit to those to whose care the animal creation has been entrusted.

THE OLD SOUTH.

The event of the week in Boston was the ball for the preservation of the Old South, which took place in Music Hall on Monday night. It was in all respects a brilliant, social affair, bringing together the wealth, beauty and culture of the entire community, to contribute to a cause that combines too many sentiments to be passed lightly over. A large amount is known to have been secured by this event, which will go far to assist in the work in which all classes and feelings are interested. Strangely enough, it has been said with truth that the Old South, so long a place of religious worship as well as a centre of patriotic feeling, is the one place in Boston which is forbidden in legal terms to be used for the worship of Heaven. Boston has just opened its eyes to a discovery for which it was not prepared. When Girard left a very large sum by will for the education of boys, the single condition of which bequest to the public was that no ministers should be admitted to the College, and no preaching be done within its walls, no doubt the Old South Society joined with all the rest in protesting against the gross irreligiousness of such a condition to a public gift, and sent out its strongest sympathies for the effort of Daniel Webster to set aside that condition because of its character. Now we have an actual church edifice in Boston, in which religious worship has been practised for generations, but which is closed to religious service by the Society that has vacated it.

The Revival.—At the end of the tenth week of the evangelists' work in Boston, it is becoming plain that a deep religious feeling has been awakened in the whole community. The regular meetings of the business men in different parts of the city, are a convincing proof that the revival has passed into a new stage, which will surely leave its lasting impression. One thing is particularly noticeable about the preaching of Mr. Moody; he has awakened a general desire for Bible-reading such as the community has rarely if ever realized before. People now go to their Bibles with a new zest, and find new meaning in them. They are taught how to read them understandingly. The influence of this habit in a community is indescribable. Mr. Moody, by his marvellous familiarity with the Bible, which is his one book, challenges the self-scrutiny of much more learned men than himself; while among the people at large he has aroused an attention to this single matter which cannot fail to yield the best results. People who had an idea that they knew something of the Bible before now open it with astonishment to find how meagre has been their real acquaintance with it. In this respect Mr. Moody is laying a foundation for his evangelical work that cannot be disturbed.

Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association.—The first annual meeting of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association was held in Boston, Friday evening, April 6th. Dr. John P. Ordway presided, and after the reading of the records of the last meeting, Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury was elected a life member of the Association and the names of the following gentlemen were proposed for annual membership: C. M. Clapp, Hon. William Aspinwall and T. J. Dunbar. The following gentlemen, whose names were proposed at the last meeting, were then elected to membership: John H. Blake, Donald Kennedy, Luther Adams and George A. Bullens. The acceptance of the act of the Legislature changing the name of the Anglers' Association to that of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association making certain changes in the by-laws necessary was considered, and Hon. Daniel Needham, Weston Lewis, H. H. Kimball and Dr. John P. Ordway were appointed a committee to report such amendments as may be deemed necessary. Charles Hallett, editor of the *Forest and Stream*, was proposed for honorary membership, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. John P. Ordway; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Thomas Talbot, Hon. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Hon. Daniel Needham, C. Warren Gordon, Charles Stanwood; Treasurer, Wm. F. Story; Recording Secretary, George B. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Henry H. Kimball; Librarian, James A. McGee; Executive Committee, James P. Richardson, Walter M. Brackett, James Walker, L. Prouty, Weston Lewis; Committee on Membership, D. T. Curtis, E. Delano, C. T. Jenkins. Mr. Charles E. Pierce declining a re-election as Corresponding Secretary, a position which he has filled for the past three years, on account of arduous private duties, a resolution extending the thanks of the Association for his able and efficient services was adopted. The Secretary reported that there were 16 life members, 66 honorary and 440 annual members. During the past year 22 meetings have been held, 50 names proposed, 5 lectures delivered and 5 deaths have taken place. Mr. Neil of Winchester was invited to deliver a lecture before the Association on Wednesday evening, April 25, to which time the meeting adjourned.

Importation of Live Stock.—CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—*Washington, D. C., March 28, 1877.*—The following circular, relating to the importation of live stock, has been issued by the Treasury Department:—

The prevalence of rinderpest in Germany, and of that malady and the foot and mouth disease in England, has led this department to prohibit the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from those countries into the United States. By reason of the proximity of Holland and Belgium to Germany and of Ireland to England the prohibition is hereby extended to embrace such importations from those countries. The department is informed that rinderpest is infectious as well as contagious, and that sheep, horses and swine may be media for its communication. It is also understood that the litter upon which these animals sleep spreads the disease.

While the department has no authority under the law to prohibit the importation of horses, sheep and swine, it desires that all measures practicable be taken on the arrival of such animals from the countries named to prevent the possibility of contagious diseases being communicated thereby to stock in the United States. It is suggested that horses and swine coming from any of the countries named be examined by experts and if necessary quarantined for a reasonable time; to which I apprehend that importers, as a rule, will offer no special objection, as it is to the interest of all concerned to prevent the spread of the disease in the United States. Collectors and other customs officers are therefore directed to take such action in cases of this character as in their judgment may be necessary.

Blooded stock coming from the countries named may be admitted when accompanied by a consular certificate of non-infection as authorized by the department's letter of the 16th of March last, it being presumed that such stock is selected with care and that it would not be taken from herds which are infected with the disease mentioned.

NEW YORK LETTER.

NUMBER VII.

Correspondence of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The Jewett Tragedy—Easter—Fashionable Parties—Marriages—California vs. Florida—Col. Delavan—Tree Planting—Harnesses—Tree Seeds.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1877.

New York has been convulsed from centre to circumference the past week, out of the horrid tragedy that occurred in the office of Jewett & Sons, the great paint and linseed oil manufacturers, corner Water and Burling Slip, and as yet is a mystery unsolved as to who did it; the motive for the perpetration of the foul deed, or any apparent cause for it, a more reputable, high toned and commercial set of gentlemen did not exist in New York. They were the soul and personification of honor and mercantile integrity, were making princely sums of money, but the dissolution of interests and partial payment, is the supposed cause of the death tragedy. One of the most extraordinary things connected with the affair, was the discovery of five balls in the body of Mr. Orville D. Jewett, (the nephew), and all pointing in an oblique direction downward, clearly showing that the theory of his shooting himself was simply impossible, and now suspicion points to Mr. Dean as the perpetrator of this horrible crime, and his arrest will be next in order when he shall have recovered sufficiently from his wounds. Mr. Tainter's story seems plausible, but the coroners have decided that Dean is the culprit. The explosion of the shell, the immediate killing of Mr. Geo. W. Jewett, (the uncle), the succeeding death of Mr. Orville J. Jewett and the narrow escape of Mr. Dean from death, make it one of the most remarkable tragedies on record. Mr. Geo. J. Jewett was buried on Saturday at Staten Island, to avoid the great crowd that would follow it if held on Sunday in the vicinity of the oil and lead works where their employes lived in such great numbers.

EASTER.

Grand, beautiful and jubilant is everything now in the musical and fashionable world. The sombre hue of Lent has given way to the exquisite charms of Easter, decked in robes of beauty, fragrant with flowers, and society opens its gay and festive scenes again to its votaries. Upper tendom is alive to the change and the brilliancy of fashionable festivities exceed that of any former year. Lent was never as well observed as this year, and the contrast from grave to gay, shows off the latter as more brilliant and sparkling than ever. But how soon again will we have another change—when the summer hegira begins and the fashionables will revel in Hathorn and Congress waters and lounge upon the broad grand piazza of Congress Hall and watch the gay, festive and mixed throngs as they pass and repass to the Springs at Saratoga.

Mrs. Paran Stevens and daughter go to Europe in May for the season. Mr. Aug. Belmont and family leave for their Newport cottage in May. Mrs. Paran Stevens gave a fashionable dinner party to the Grand Dukes last week. Lieut. Logan, U. S. Navy, is to be married to Miss Porter, daughter of the Admiral, Mr. Gordon Cumming to Miss Eames, Lieut. E. W. Very, U. S. N., to Miss Zeillier, daughter of Brig. Gen. Zeillier, C. F. F. Adams, of British legation, to Miss Palmer, daughter, of Medical Director Palmer, U. S. N.

Mr. Wm. F. Havemeyer (son of our old ex-mayor) was married last week to Miss Josephine L. Harmon, daughter of Mr. Alex. G. Harmon. Lieut. Chas. Whipple was married to Miss Josephine K. Jones, granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Bailey, U. S. N.

Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., of England, and Hon. Marten Farquahar Tupper sailed for England last week.

Mrs. A. M. Stewart gave a soiree dansante last Monday, which was grand. Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Roberts gave an upper ten party, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Franklin, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Kane, Mrs. Cutting and others gave dinner parties.

Many are sailing for Europe, and prospects are fair for the season, but many, weary of the tediousness of foreign travel, will revel in the wild mountain ranges and scenery of our own country. The delightful climate of California and the beautiful scenery, is claiming many visitors, and in future it will be a formidable competitor against the sunny slopes and orange groves of Florida. Invalids enjoy it, and say California is better than Florida. The Floridian tourists are returning to don thick clothing and find cool weather.

The magnificent tour in hand of coal black steeds, gold mounted harness and Park phaeton of Col. Chas. H. Delavan, the rich bachelor, is to be seen on the road and in the Park any fine day. His colored servants in full livery complete and make this the most beautiful and truly artistic establishment to be seen in America. It is called America's pride, as an establishment representing American taste as contrasted with the heavy and cumbersome English drag. Coaching is too cumbersome for a genteel turnout. America can beat the world on carriages and style, and they are not horse killers.

Our American styles of harness too, are light, but strong, elegant in form and exquisite in workmanship. Theo. Dufford, of Newark, N. J., seems to lead the style on elegant work. Senator Fred W. Bruggerhoff, of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., has gone South on a long tour, with a view of introducing a new and popular method of tree planting suited to that climate. Having made the importation of tree seeds in great variety. Their list embraces many hundred kinds suited to any climate, but the Southern climate seems peculiarly fitted for future cultivation of timber to supply the decreasing pineries of the North. There should be a general planting and transplanting of trees all over the country annually, and not confine it to the Centennial year. Some of the higher priced seeds are from $10.00 to $24.00 per pound, the big tree of California bringing the latter price. The planting as a source of profit, as well as ornamentation, should command much attention. Our coal fields are running out, and new sources of supply are a national necessity. It is estimated from actual calculation, that the depreciation in the market value of prominent coal producing railroad stocks, will equal one hundred million of dollars in less than one year, viz., New Jersey Central, Delaware, Lackawana and Western, Reading, and Baltimore and Ohio.

Many of our banks are said to be loaded with a large amount of bad debts, and if closed out would yield as bad a result as the Ocean Bank, which was a sick affair indeed. One bank alone it is said by an ex-cashier, can foot up one million of debts that are bad, and it will eat up their whole surplus. It is a National bank at that.

LEONARDUS.

National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders.—The Executive Committee of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, announces the following amended programme for the Inaugural Meeting, to be held Sept. 18, 1877, good day and track. Place and details of meeting to be hereafter announced:

1st. A stake for foals of 1874; $200, each, $100 forfeit as follows: $50 payable at time of closing of entries, $50 on or before first Monday of July, 1877, and the remainder on or before Sept. 8th, 1877, after which the whole becomes play or pay. Mile heats, in harness.

2d. A stake for foals of 1873. Conditions same as in No. 1, except the race to be mile heats best 3 in 5. The President, Mr. Chas. Backman, has donated the sum of $500 to be added to the stake for foals of 1873.

3d. A stake for foals of 1872. Condition same as No. 2.

4th. A stake of $250, for Stallions that have never beaten 2.20.

5th. A like stake for Stallions that have never beaten 2.26.

6th. A like stake for Stallions that have never beaten 2.40.

7th. A like stake for Green Horses, *i. e.*, Horses that have never started for money.

8th. A like stake for six year olds.

$100 dollar forfeit in each class as follows: $100 payable at time of closing of entries, and the remainder on or before Sept. 8th, 1877, after which the whole becomes play or pay.

Total entrance money in each class to form sweepstakes to be awarded as follows: Two-thirds to the winner, two-thirds of the remainder to the second horse, and the residue to the third horse.

Entries limited to horses owned or bred by members, or the get of Stallions owned or stood by members. At least four to enter in each class. Nominations to be made to the Treasurer, Mr. Clark Bell, 120 Broadway, New York, on or before May 1st, 1877.

The Executive Committee also announce a stake for foals of 1876, to be trotted on the third Thursday of September, 1879, good day and track; place and details to be hereafter announced; stake, $250, $50 forfeit as below. Mile heat Entries to be made on or before July 2, 1877, on payment of $50 to the Treasurer, and the remainder ten days before the meeting; after which the whole becomes play or pay.

THE LATE HENRY H. PETERS.—The sudden death of Mr. Henry H. Peters, from heart disease, in this city, casts a deep gloom over the large circle of acquaintances and friends to which he had endeared himself by his many acts of kindness and affection. He was affable, courteous and gentlemanly in all his transactions. Mr. Peters was about 50 years of age, and widely known in this section of the country. He had been troubled slightly for some time with the disease which finally resulted fatally, and so unexpected was the occurrence that not ten minutes before he expired he held a conversation with Mr. George H. Peters, at No. 12 Central Wharf, and left the office there in his usual good spirits and apparent good health. Mr. Peters was the owner for a long period of the celebrated Great Peters Farms at Southboro', Mass., and was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. After selling the estate he spent several years in Europe, and bought a residence in Brookline, from whence he moved to Ashburnham, Mass., about a month since. In 1860 Mr. Peters removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he carried on mercantile business for several years. He leaves a widow and five children to mourn his loss. The remains were taken to the residence of his brother, Mr. E. D. Peters, No. 13 Marlborough street.

READ AND RUN.

—The free-church system is being tried in different places, by way of experiment, for a year or more.

—It is positively asserted that the present debt of the city represents an encumbrance of about one-eighth of the value of its real property.

—Oakey Hall is represented as a "broken-down man." That's just what Tweed says he is, too.

—Gen. Grant says he is not going to write a book about the war, or about anything else, in fact.

—Old clothes got a pretty thorough airing at the Old South Ball, on Monday night.

—Colored missionaries are to be educated at Fisk University, in Tennessee, for service in Africa.

—It is beginning to be believed that Boston rests on valuable strata of mineral deposits. The projected tunnelling of Beacon Hill for the narrow-guage railroads will show something on the subject.

—Stonewall Jackson left his widow a home and very little money, what he had being invested in Confederate bonds.

—It appears that the President likes to go a-fishing.

—In New York, they dissolve mercantile firms with hand-grenades.

—The fire record keeps itself up well all over the country, considering the season.

—Caleb Cushing has had his farewell audience of the King of Spain.

—Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, author of the well-known hymn "I would not live alway," has just died at a very advanced age.

—Fifty-seven thousand persons are entitled to wear the cross of the French Legion of Honor.

—The applications for patents at the Patent Office are reported to be rapidly increasing.

—The Ware River Railroad will erect a station at Winchendon.

—Prime notes may readily be discounted in this market, at four and four a-half per cent per annum.

—The Trustees of Dartmouth College are contemplating the division of the collegiate year into two terms, one of sixteen and the other of twenty-two or twenty-three weeks

—Milk is being delivered in Rutland, Vt., for four cents a quart.

—The boys of the Westboro Reform School gave a public entertainment on Tuesday evening last.

—We do not remember to have seen, in the same time, accounts of the death of an equal number of aged people as for the last two months.

—Portsmouth, N. H., offers to exempt from taxation for ten years any manufactory of any material whatever, which may locate in that city, provided the capital invested shall exceed five thousand dollars.

—The death of Dr. Amos Morse, of Bath, removes from that community a prominent and valuable citizen.

—Eight new starch factories are to go up in Aroostook, Me., during the coming season.

—A tunnel through the Pyrenees is expected to connect France with Spain by the first of January next.

—Japan is developing a model postal system which is recommended to our own government for imitation. It is at once cheap and honest.

—Walking matches are getting almost as common as base ball. But we fail to see a very large increase of pedestrians on the avenues leading to the suburbs.

—The Jubilee Singers from this country have met with a warm reception in Holland.

—Queen Victoria has been to see the animals at the Zoological Gardens which the Prince of Wales brought home from India.

—The shad season is opening as fast as it can, and there is no question that it will be as busy a one as it ever was.

—Game is generally disappearing from the market. It has had a good run.

—An awful case of Spitz dog has occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., which ought to settle the business for *that* kind of dog at least.

—The New York merchants are said to be dissatisfied with the compact made between the trunk railroad lines to the West.

—Millinery openings are abundant, and dry goods are going off at a discount.

—The Reading Railroad is engaged in an effort to disintegrate and destroy the Brotherhood of Engineers.

—The infamous Bender family, of Kansas, are believed to have been lynched.

—The opening of the canal season will greatly tend to keep the prices of freight by railroad discreetly down.

—Arkansas is claimed to beat all the other States for newspapers, when you proportion them to population.

—A colony of French immigrants is about to settle in Georgia.

—Springfield is to lose a well-known lawyer, Hugh Donnelly, to New York.

—A man in New London, Conn., who predicts and prophesies, assures us that we are to have snow on the 4th of July. We have known it to be so hot on that day that a fall of snow would have been very acceptable.

—Providence is thinking it is about time to have a law there against carrying concealed weapons, so much violence has been done that way of late.

—There are three women directors in the First National Bank of Bristol, R. I.

—But one mill in the United States makes the cotton blanket that is so common in France and Germany, and that is in Columbus, Ga.

—The respite of Phair, condemned to be hanged in Vermont, within twenty-five minutes of the time appointed for his execution, was one of those romances which are not very common.

—Work on the Poughkeepsie Bridge is being pushed forward with all the despatch possible.

—A huge African lion, said to be sixty years old, escaped from his cage in a menagerie at Augusta, Ga., and created the most fearful consternation for a time. He was got back into his lodgings with the persuasive help of a rather tight lassoo.

—Seven hundred and ninety-three convicts in the State Prison are a good many.

—More trees are to be set out shortly on Boston Common.

—From East Boston to Dorchester is just seventy-two hours by mail and carrier.

—A daughter of Hon. Charles Francis Adams is to be married in Trinity Church, in this city, next month.

—It is the Spring vacation now at Harvard, from the 11th to the 17th.

—A gentleman travelling abroad has sent his check for $100, in aid of the preservation of the Old South.

—The Mystic Dam discharges over one hundred million gallons of water daily.

—Edwin Booth will soon be here at the Globe.

—The memorial windows are beginning to go into the walls of the new Trinity Church.

—Bismark, after all, is not to resign. It is thought that the Empress had something to do with his threat of resignation.

—The Pope is convalescing. He means to baffle the doctors and prophets.

—The talk of war in Europe now supersedes all other talk. Our domestic politics grow dull by the side of it.

—The glassblowers are about to organise a strike in their guild throughout the country. They may break something.

—Boldene and her troupe are back in Boston, and Harvard is having a vacation.

—It is claimed that there is no real protection for Americans in Mexico, our Government not yet having extended recognition to that of Diaz.

—Secretary Sherman is said to be meeting with difficulty in prosecuting the whiskey thieves. It grows out of the pledges made to some of them that they should not be harmed if they would testify against the rest.

—Twenty tons of old tickets have been sold by the Boston & Albany Railroad to a paper dealer, for two cents a pound.

—The very romantic story told by Tweed of his escape is not generally credited.

—More people have mysteriously disappeared from New York and Brooklyn in the past three months than during the whole of the previous nine.

—The Boston University has announced its purpose to make the standard of admission higher than has ever yet been attempted in America, and higher even than at Oxford or Cambridge, in England, or at the German Universities.

—The exemption of mortgages from taxation is demanded of the Legislature.

—The red republicans are gaining on the moderates in the French elections, and the spirit of the Commune is showing its ugly head in various quarters in Europe.

—Neither wines nor liquors are to be served at any receptions or entertainments at the White House.

—Victor Hugo attributes his good health to his love of cold water and open windows.

☞ The *English Lawn Fertiliser* is a patent preparation for promoting the rapid growth of grass, and is very generally used in England, where it has yielded the most luxuriant results. It is claimed to be fully as serviceable in New as in Old England, the recommendations of it coming from the most responsible owners. This is the very time to spread it over grass surfaces, if its effects would be witnessed in their full measure. The Lawn Fertilizer is sold only by Wm. L. Bradley, 27 Kilby St., whose announcement of it elsewhere will be read with eager interest by those who have a lawn of any size to cultivate.

☞ *Parker & Gannett* have in stock and offer at reduced prices a fine assortment of Ploughs, together with a large variety of Farming Tools to accompany. The harrows, mowers, cultivators, horse-hoes, seed-sowers, rollers, cutters, churns, rakes, forks, grindstones, yokes, pumps and other necessary implements in successful farming which are offered by this enterprising agricultural house, constitute for number and variety a perfect museum in their line, and are worthy of the immediate attention of all who have farms to work and farming designs to carry out. The same firm have on hand a very full stock of the various garden and field seeds needed at this season, from which it would be impossible not to suit all planters in New England. Their fertilisers also challenge wide attention, for the superior character which their very titles proclaim. At their warerooms, 46 Merchant Row and 49 North Market street, the agriculturist will find precisely what his wants may have led him to visit them for, and his gardens and fields will invariably tell him that he did not call in vain.

☞ *Dr. Swayne's Ointment* is recommended very widely for the alleviation and cure of the ailments to which they are medically applicable, and in another column will be found a list of the special afflictions they are guaranteed to remedy. It is a preparation that has made a name throughout the country for its efficacy in the complaints of which all persons so troubled are naturally impatient.

☞ In reply to inquiries relative to the advertisements in the *Ploughman* offering premiums to subscribers, we have to say that while we are in no way responsible for the offers thus publicly advertised, we have no reason to question the good faith of the parties making them, or their ability to comply with what they promise.

THE GOSPEL OF MERIT.

When there is so much rivalry as in the manufacture of family medicines, he who would succeed must give positive and convincing proof of merit. This is an age of inquiry. People take nothing for granted. They must know the "*whys*" and "*wherefores*" before acknowledging the superiority of one article over another. Among the few preparations that have stood the test, those manufactured, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., have for many years been foremost. The truth of any statement made concerning them can be easily ascertained, for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery are now prescribed by many physicians in curing obstinate cases of Catarrh and incipient Consumption. The Discovery has no equal in curing Coughs, Colds, Broncial and Nervous Affections. It allays all irritation of the mucous membrane, aids digestion, and when used with Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets readily overcomes *torpid liver* and Constipation, while the Favorite Prescription has no rival in the field of prepared medicine in curing diseases peculiar to females. If you wish to "*know thyself*" procure a copy of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," an illustrated book of nearly 1000 pages, adapted to the wants of everybody. Price $1.50, postage prepaid. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

FERTILIZERS.—The highest award at the Centennial Exhibition was given to the Bradley Fertilizer Co., in the following language:—"*For the most complete and instructive exhibition of Artificial Fertilizers of superior quality.*" The above is the exact wording of the Award by the Centennial Judges.

CLOVER HILL FARM, CHESTER, N. H.

Last year I purchased some of "Bradley's Phosphate," and also a like amount of two other brands which are cracked up as being the best fertilisers in the market. I planted on the same piece of land a portion with each, and I will say I got one-third more from Bradley's than from either of the others. Yours truly,

F. H. FROST.

FRANK MILLER'S HARNESS OIL received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

GREAT HORSE MEDICINE.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT, in pint bottles at $1, for the cure of colic, old sores, sprains and bruises, is the best in the world, or no pay. TOBIAS' CONDITION POWDERS are warranted to cure fever, bots, worms, give a fine coat, and increase the appetite; 25 cents; certified to by Colonel D. McDaniel, owner of some of the fastest running horses in the world, and hundreds of other persons. Sold by the druggists and saddlers. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston Agents.

There is but one opinion respecting **Milk of Magnesia** among those who have either experienced or witnessed its effects in case of sour stomach, flatulency, dyspeptic headache, gout and gravel, viz.: that it is a sovereign remedy for those disorders. It is also an excellent aperient. Sold by all druggists.

☞ Sportsmen, riflemen, soldiers, and all who are fond of shooting have long wished for a gun or pistol for indoor practice, to possess the following qualities. To shoot accurately fifty feet or more, to make no report, to cost almost nothing for ammunition, easy to load, of small cost, and to be harmless. It would seem impossible that all these could be combined in one gun, but it has been found in the Champion Air Pistol. For sale by all gun dealers, or the Pope Mfg. Co., 45 High St., Boston.

FRANK MILLER'S LEATHER PRESERVATIVE and Water Proof Blacking received the highest and only award at the Centennial Exhibition.

THE STOCK MARKET.

State Street, 3 P. M., April 11, 1877.

	OFFERED.	ASKED.
American Gold	104¾	105
Boston Land Co.	4 8-16	4½
Boston Water Power Company	4½	4¾
Brookline Land Company	3	4
Eastern Railroad S. F. 7s	—	—
Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R. 7s.	11½	11¾
Boston & Albany Railroad	120¾	121
Boston & Maine Railroad	96½	97
Cincin., Sandy & Cleveland R. R.	1½	—
Eastern Railroad	4½	4¾
Metropolitan Railroad	80	—
Michigan Central Railroad	—	—
Old Colony Railroad.	99½	99¾
Rutland Railroad, preferred	—	—
Vermont & Canada Railroad	—	—

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime. Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs,—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for conveniences of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. apl4-1t

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 8th inst., by Rev. A. A. Miner, Mr. Charles S. Stone to Miss Mary E. Norris, both of Boston.

In Dorchester, 5th inst., by Rev. S. J. Barrows, Mr. William A. Macondray of San Francisco, to Miss Mary Louisa Baldwin of Dorchester.

In Newton, 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Hosmer, Lewis T. Hayward to Amanda Shaw.

In Augusta, Me., 4th inst., by Prof. C. H. Leonard of Tufts College, Rev. W. H. Dearborn to Miss Helen, daughter of J. S. Cushing, Esq., of Augusta.

In Wells River, Vt., 4th inst., Rev. Joseph Hayes, pastor of the Methodist church at Haverhill, N. H., to Mary A. Bigelow of Newbury, N. H.

DEATHS.

In this city, 5th inst., Samuel D. Bates, 66 years.

6th inst., Henry H. Peters, formerly of Brookline, 53 years.

5th inst., Seth Briggs, 87 years.

Walter Dennison Brooks of Milton, 31 years.

In Dorchester District, 8th inst., Samuel J. Capen, 56 years.

In East Cambridge, 5th inst., Henry A. Bacon, 47.

In Chelsea, 8th inst., Mrs. Martha Phillips, formerly of Lancaster, N. H., wife of James Phillips.

In Newton, 6th inst., Mary H., widow of the late Edmund Jackson of Boston, 74 years.

In Newton, 6th inst., Mrs. Sarah Hunt, widow of the late Dea. William R. Hunt of Liberty, Me., 78 years 11 months.

In Wrentham, 6th inst., Nathan Barrett, 80 years.

In Winchendon, 8th inst., George S. Coffin, 64 yrs.

In Campello, 7th inst., Franklin Keith, 61 years 2 months 10 days.

In Manchester, Mass., 8th inst., Henry Kitfield, 61.

In Brewster, 5th inst., Solomon Freeman, 77 years.

In Scituate, 5th inst., Charles Bates, 67 years.

In South Braintree, 5th inst., Mrs Livia D. Wild, widow of the late Dr. Jonathan Wild, 84 years.

In South Lancaster, 5th inst., George Stratton, 67 years 9 months 20 days.

In Mansfield, 6th inst., Mary Willard, wife of Mr. William B. Bates, 61 years 7 months 4 days.

In Agawam, 7th inst., Cynthisett, 67 years, wife of Dea. Alfred Worthington.

In Southbridge, 6th inst., Lucian Marcy, 48 years.

In Milford, 1st inst., Henry Ball, 88 years.

In Sanford, Me., 8th inst., Col. Nehemiah Butler, 78 years.

In Belvidere, Vt., 3d inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Mackintosh, 88 years.

In Hoboken, N. J., 5th inst., John T. Robinson.

In Providence, R. I., 7th inst., Peter S. Whitman, 84 years 4 months.

In St. Louis, Mo., 24th ult., Henry Stillman, son of the late Thaddeus and Phebe Reed of Lexington, Mass., 54 years.

BOSTON LEATHER MARKET.

Rough Leather is easy. Holders are rather more anxious to effect sales, and concessions are occasionally made.

We quote good to choice 10@13 pound hemlock average suitable for grain 25½@27½c., the outside figure suitable for choice grain leather. Medium and heavy grades, 23½@25c. Rough oak, 10@12 pound No. 1, 26½@28c; heavy 28c. Calfskins of light average and ordinary quality $5@60c; Sheepskins, best 12 to 15-lb skins, 25@29c; No. 2 12@17c.

Wax and Kip are quiet. The demand is very light, and prices favor the buyer.

We quote wax at 14½@19½; kip, 16@19c; very choice, 21@22c; grain, 14@17c for heavy, 13½@14½c for light; pebbled 12@14½c; buff 15@17c; enamelled 13@14c; patent 16@20c ⅌ foot; splits 25@29c ⅌ lb for common, 35@38c for choice. Curried Calfskins 55@70c; common skins 65@90c; fancy 90c@$1 20. Sheepskins $1 50@6 00.

Crop Sole is in moderate demand and prices are easy.

Light crop 30@33; Damaged 27@29; Middle crop 30@33; Crop bellies 13½@16; Heavy crop 31@34; Belting bellies 16@18c; Light backs 33@35; Hose bellies 17@18½; Middle backs 32@35; Union bellies 17@22½; Heavy backs 34@36; Curriers' roundings 7@8½.

Hemlock Sole has been shipped liberally, but stocks continue to accumulate, and prices tend downward.—*Com. Bulletin.*

BOSTON LUMBER MARKET.

The market continues extremely quiet, but receipts have been light. The stock in the yards is not large. The high rates for Western freights restrict receipts of Michigan pine. Canada pine is moving more freely on orders on account of this scarcity of Western stock. Hardwoods continue in steady demand at firm prices. The export trade steadily improves as the season advances.—*Com Bulletin.*

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Retail Prices at Boston.

Prepared by W. H. Bowker & Co., 53 Chatham St., Boston.

STOCKBRIDGE MANURES.
(For prices, see pamphlet, SENT FREE.)

	Sol. Phos. Acid. per cent.	Ammonia per cent.	Per 100 lbs.
AMMONIA.			
Sulphate Ammonia		24@25	$5,00@5,50
Nitrate Soda		17@18	$70 ton. $4,00
Nitrate Potash		15@16	8,00@9,00
Dried Blood	2 @ 3	12@14	3,00
Dried Blood & Meat ground		10@12	2,00@2,50
AMMONIA AND PHOSPHORIC ACID.			
Dissolved Bone Black	15@18		2,00
Bowker's Hill and Drill Fertilizer	8@10	2@4	$45 ton. 2,50
Brighton Fertilizer	10@12	3@10	45 " 2,50
Bowker's Ground Bone	20@23	3@5	45 " 2,50
Fine Bone Black	30@34		1,50
Bowker's Pasture Fertilizer			per acre 7,00
POTASH.			
Muriate Potash, 80 to 85 per cent			3,00
Sulphate Potash, 60 to 70 per cent			3,50
Carbonate Potash, 80 to 90 per cent			$5,00@6,00
GUANO.			
Guaranteed Peruvian			$50 ton, $3 per hund.
Rectified Peruvian	@10	10,00	$65 ton. 3,50
Soluble Pacific, 10 to 12 per cent, 2 to 3 per cent Potash, $45 per ton, $2,50 per hund.			
Caribbean Sea	28@30*		1,50
* Insoluble.			
SUNDRIES.			
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg., Carboys $2 extra, returnable			2,25
Ground Plaster, free on board, $10 per ton, $2 per barrel.			
Bowker's Lawn Dressing			$4 per 100
Animal Meal for Fowls			2,50 per 100

Pacific Guano Co., Sears Building, Boston.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.
Soluble Pacific Guano, $45 ⅌ ton, in bags of 200 lbs each, delivered in Boston, or Hartford, Conn.

Retail Prices at New York.

Prepared for the Massachusetts Ploughman by Chas. V. Mapes, 158 Front Street, New York.

	Phos. Acid. per cent.	Ammonia. per cent.	Per 100 lbs.
AMMONIA.			
Sulphate of Ammonia	—	25	$5.50
Nitrate of Soda	—	17@18	4.25
Dried Blood or Flesh, gnd	—	14@16	3.00
AMMONIA, PHOS. ACID AND POTASH.			
Dissolved Bone (Mapes)	15@17*	—	2.00
Plain Superphosphate, mineral	11@14*	—	2.00
Pure g'd Bone Meal, (Mapes)	@25	4.90	2.25
do. fine, do.	20@25	4@5	2.15
do. coarser grades, proportionally lower			

GUANO, &c.	Potash.	Phos. Acid.	Ammonia.	
No. 1 Peruvian	3@8	13@16	10	$3.00
do. guaranteed	3	16@18	6@7	2.80
do. rectified	2	10*	10	3.25
Ammoniated Superphosphate Mapes	—	10@14*	3@4	2.25
MAPES' FORMULAS.				
Complete Manure	7½	@6	@7½	2.80
For Potatoes	13½	@6	@4½	2.70
For Turnips	7½	@7½	@2½	2.00
*Soluble and Available.		†Insoluble.		
POTASH.				
German Pot. Salts, 14@16		—	—	1,25
Sulph. of Potash	44	—	—	4,00
Nitrate of Potash	42@44	—	15@16	9,50
Muriate of Potash	50	—	—	3,50
SUNDRIES.				
Ground Plaster per ton in bbls				$8.00
Agricultural Salts				—
Bone Meal, fine, for cattle				3.00
do. coarse, for fowls				3.00
Salt or Nitre Cake, (sulphate of soda), ground, in barrels, per ton				25.00
Sulphuric acid, 66 deg. (carboys $1.75 extra)				2.25

Domestic Markets

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour.—The market is firm at quoted rates. We quote supers at $5 25@5 50 ⅌ bbl; common extras at $6 25@6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota bakers' brands at $7 00@8 00; Michigan, Ohio and Indiana at $7 00@8 00; Illinois at $7 00 @8 25; St. Louis at $8 00@9 00; fancy Minnesotas at $8 75@10 25; Southern flour at $6 00@9 25 ⅌ bbl.

Corn.—There have been sales of 40,000 bush. for export at a price made to cover freight and insurance, and the price obtained would be no criterion of the market. We quote mixed and yellow at 57@60c ⅌ bush., and the market closes firm.

Oats.—There is some demand for the higher grades, and we note sales of No 1 white at 58½c; No. 1 mixed at 57c; No. 2 white at 53c., and No. 3 do. at 46c; rejected are quiet at 40@42c ⅌ bush.

Shorts.—Market firm, and there is a moderate demand at $23 00 ⅌ ton for shorts, and $24 00@25 00 for middlings.

Beans.—Sales of mediums in lots at $2 30 ⅌ bush, and some holders are asking $2 35 ⅌ bush. Yellow eyes are firm at $2 20 ⅌ bush., and pea beans are steady at $2 70@2 80 ⅌ bush.

Vegetables.—There is a good demand for Jacksons and Rose, and the market is steady and firm for the other varieties. Rose are selling at $1 15@1 20 ⅌ bush; Jacksons at $1 15 for the best stock, and Prolifics at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ bush. Davis Seedlinge and Garnets sell at $1 00 ⅌ bush. Onions are dull at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ bbl.

Grass Seeds.—There continues to be a good jobbing demand at $2 00@2 35 ⅌ bush for fair to choice Timothy, or herds grass; $2 50@2 70 ⅌ sack of 50 lbs for Western or Jersey red top; 16@16½c ⅌ lb for New York clover, and 15¼@15½c ⅌ lb for Western clover; $1 00@1 20 ⅌ bush for Hungarian seed, and $1 00@1 20 ⅌ bush for Millet.

Apples.—Russets are firm and not plenty at $3 00 ⅌ bbl. Baldwins are selling all the way from $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bbl., and they are in moderate demand.

Hay and Straw.—The market is firm for prime No. 1 hay, and the demand for all grades is nearly equal to the supply. We quote at $20 00 @21 00 for prime lots of coarse hay; $17 00 @18 00 for medium, and $16 00@17 00 ⅌ ton for fine. Straw ranges from $21 00@22 00 ⅌ ton.

Cotton.—The market is very quiet, with a limited inquiry and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote New Orleans, Texas, &c—Middling, 12c; low middling, 11¾c; good ordinary, 11⅛c; ordinary, 10⅞c. Upland—Middling, 11¾c; low middling, 11⅛c; good ordinary, 11c, and ordinary, 10½c ⅌ lb.

Hops continue easy and in light demand. Exports at New York are picking up.

We quote 10@18c for 1876; 7@12c for 1875; —@— c for 1874; 4@5c for old olds; and 20@23c for new Californias. Malt, 75@85c for two-rowed State, and $1 00@1 15 for six-rowed Canada.

Broom Corn is easy at 6@9c., with a light demand and ample supply.

Coal is nominally a little firmer. We quote Boston wholesale price as follows:

Anthracite, broken, $4 50@4 75; do. egg, $4 50 @4 75; do stove, $5 00@5 25; Cumberland, $5 75 @——; Clearfield, $5 25; Westmoreland, $5 50; Caledonia, $4 50@4 75; Cannell, English, $—— @16 00; do. Buckeye, $10 00; Lingan, $4 75@5 00; Picton, $5 50; Penn., $6 25; Youghlogheny, $5 00@6 00.

Tobacco is nominally unchanged. A Tobacco Board of Trade was organized this week in New York, with D. S. Wallace as President. Preparations are being made in Virginia for the planting of an unusually large area in this staple. The farmers there are very cheerful and hopeful. The receipts of new-crop Kentucky are largely behind, falling short thus far at the seaports fully 15,000 hhds as compared with this time last year. It is under consideration to establish regular tobacco auction sales in New York, commencing on the 1st of May, as an adjunct to the usual mode of transacting the business in that market.

Havana wraps $1 50@2 50; do fine fill $1 20@1 30; do good fill $1 10@1 15; Yara $85@91; Kentucky Lugs $7½@9½; do med. to good $10@13; do fine do $14@18. Ct. & Mass('73) fill. 7@10; 2nd $12@19; wraps $35@45; fine wraps $50@60; ('74) fill $6@7; 2nd $9@15; wrap $12@25.

BOSTON GROCERY MARKET.

Coffee.—The market continues extremely depressed, under the combined influence of a large and increasing supply at the Atlantic ports, heavier receipts from the interior at Rio and Santos, and brilliant accounts from the growing crops in all parts of the world.

We quote Java at 21@24½c; do. Ankola and Mandalings 25@25½c; Rio 14½@19½c; Mocha 25½@27½c; Maracaibo 18½@21c; Costa Rica 18½@21c; Jamaica 17@22c; San Domingo 16½@17c.

Fruits.—Foreign dried continue dull, and prices rather favor the buyer. Prices of raisins are at present one-third lower than at this time a year ago. The consumption has been greatly stimulated by the low prices.

We quote Raisins, layer new at $1 80; do. London $2 40; do. frail $4 35; do. Muscatel $2 05; do. Sultana 10c; do. Valencias 8c; Currants, old 5½@6c; do. new 6½@7c; Citron, Leghorn 18c; Dates 5½@5½c; Figs, layer 10@12c; do. bbl 8@10c; Prunes, French, case, 12@17c; do. Turkish new 7c; Almonds, Languedoc 19c; do. Ivica 16c; do. Jordan shelled 42@44c; Peanuts, Va., $1 00@1 20; do. Tenn., 70@80c; do. African $1 00@1 25; Pecans 7@8c; Filberts 10@11c; Walnuts, Naples 13½@14c; do. Grenoble 13@13½c; Brazil nuts —c; Castinas 6@7c.

Molasses continues, as usual at this season of the year, fairly active, with sales of Cienfuegos at 40@42c; Port Spain at 41c; Porto Rico at 50@58c.

We quote Porto Rico at 45@61c; do. prime choice 51@60c; Barbadoes 47@49c; Cienfuegos 36@42c; Boiling, 50 test 36@38c; Muscovado 34@37c; New Orleans 50@56c.

Rice continues dull.

We quote Carolina, fair 5½@5¾c; do. good 5½@5¾c; do. prime 5¾@6½c; do. choice 5¾@6½c; Rangoon, g 2½@3½c.

Spices are in great measure nominal, the only trade being a light jobbing one.

We quote Cloves at 37@39c; do. stems 15@16c; Cassia, Canton 22½@23c; do. Batavia, 22@23c; Ginger, African 8@8½c; do. Calcutta 6½@7½c; Black Pepper, Sumatra 13½@14c; do. Singapore 13½@14c; Nutmegs, case 85@95c; Mace, gold 90@95c; Pimento, gold 13½@14c; Sago 6½c; Tapioca, cy 6½@6½c.

Sugar is dull, and we repeat our last week's quotations.

We quote Muscovado fair at —@8½c; good refining 9½@—c; good to prime grocery 9½@9½c; clayed, D. S., Nos. 7 to 9, 8½@8½c; Nos. 10 to 12, 8½@9½c; Java Nos. 10 to 11, 9½@9½c; Manillas 8@8½c; Iloilos 7½@8c.

Refined has been in fair demand. The market is quiet, without material change in prices.

We quote crushed at 11½c; powdered at 11½c; granulated at 10½@11c; standard A at —@10½c; extra C 10½@10½c; yellow at 9½@9½c ⅌ lb.

Teas.—Japans continue more depressed than any other kinds, and greens the firmest on the list. Oolongs have been in small inquiry.

Oolong good 27@33; do. choice 38@43; do. Amoy 27@35; Formosas, choice 58@76; do. good 40@57; do. common 32@37; Japan, common 22@30; do. good 33@35; do. fine 45@49; do. choice 50@70; Hyson 1st 55@77; do. 2nd 33@44; do. Young 1st 63@77; do. 3d 30@34; Gunpowder, 1st 70@82; Imperial 1st 50@57; Souchongs, fair 23@27c; do. fine 40@55; Twankays 20@24.

Cider Vinegar.—At wholesale ⅌ gallon, 20@25c; retail, ⅌ gallon, 35@40c.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

The sales have been at 40@50c for Ohio and Pennsylvania; New York, Michigan, New Hampshire and Wisconsin at 35@38c ⅌ lb; combing and delaine at 42@50c. California Wool has been in fair request, with sales of fall at 16@24c., mostly at 16@18c ⅌ lb. Pulled Wools range from 25@46c., with sales mostly at 35@40c ⅌ lb for super and X.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

The market is a shade firmer for Pork, but there is no quotable change in price. Lard is firmer, and there is a fair demand at quotations. Smoked Hams are quiet with no change to note in prices. There is a very moderate demand for Beef at prices within range of quotations.

We quote clear Pork and backs at $18 50@19 00 ⅌ bbl; mess at $15 50@16 00, and extra prime at $13 00@13 50 ⅌ bbl. Lard at 10½@11c ⅌ lb for city and Western. Naphey's kettle rendered leaf Lard at 12½c for 3 lbs, 12½c for 5 lbs, 12½c for 10 lbs, and 12½c for 1 lb cups. Smoked Hams at 10½@11c ⅌ lb for city and Western. Beef at $11 50@12 50 for mess and extra mess, and $13 50@14 50 ⅌ bbl for family plate.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

The market is dull for old butter, and there is very little here that would sell in lots above 22c., and bakers' butter runs down to 13c.

We quote choice old dairies at 21@22c; good do. at 18@19c; bakers' and common at 13@15c; finer selections of old butter sell at higher prices, but there is very little in the market. Choice new butter ranges from 26@28c., and something really fine would bring a better price; fair to good new butter sells at 23@25c., and common at 15@20c ⅌ lb; fresh creamery sell at 25@30c for good to fine. Jobbers' prices are one or two cents ⅌ lb higher than the above quotations.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Trade remains quiet, with very moderate sales. Prices are hardly so strong, and 16c is so seldom obtained that 15½c may be considered an outside quotation.

We quote choice Western or Northern factory at 15@15½c; good do. at 14@14½c., and common to fair 11@13c ⅌ lb.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

There are very few eggs in the market, and the trade is almost wholly confined to single case or bbl lots. Western, Northern and Eastern range from 18½@19½c ⅌ doz., and there have been small sales of Eastern at 20c.

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 14.

Amount of Stock at market:—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals
This week	2514	6516	904	4230	466
Last week	3147	4835	230	5490	421
One yr ago.	3850	7422	500	5300	887

Prices.

Beef—per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat—extra, $8 00@8 50; first quality, $7 25@7 75; second quality, $6 25@7 00; third quality, $5 00@6 00; a few choice single pairs, $ 8 75@9; some of the poorest, bulls, &c., $4 75 @5

Working Oxen.—$120@175; handy steers, $80@125 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $25@45; extra, $50@75; farrow and dry, $18@30.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings $10@20; two-year olds, $15@30; three-year olds, $25@40.

Sheep.—Per lb, live weight, 5 @6 cts; extra, 6½@7½. Sheep and Lambs ⅌ head, in lots, $3 00@7 00.—Lambs 7@8 c ⅌ lb.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb, 7½@ cts, live weight; Shotes, wholesale, 6½@7c; retail, 7½@ 9c.

Veal Calves.—4c@6½c.

Hides—Brighton, a8½c ⅌ lb; country lots, 6@6½

Calf Skins.—10@11c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 6 @c ⅌ lb; country lots, 5 @5½.

Pelts—1 50@1 75 each. Country lots, $1 25@1 75.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Maine	71	—	New York	29	
N. Hampshire	30	1120	R. Island	—	
Vermont	96	746	Western	2262	4506
Massachusetts	26	144	Canada	—	
Total				2514	6516
Left over					

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	693	1715	Eastern	71	
Lowell	38	481	On foot and boats	..	..
Boston & Alb.	1712	4320			
Total				2514	6515

Drovers & Droves of Cattle and Sheep.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine.			N. D. Fairbanks	1	48
Rackliff-Vickery	22		J. A. Sargent	20	
I. C. Libby	6		L. Hastings	5	
F. Blaisdell	17		Hastings-Campbell	6	51
Mr. Vinton	18		H. H. Hubbard		133
Mr. Walker	8		**Massachusetts.**		
New Hampshire.			W. H. Bardwell		144
Aldrich-Johnson	20	250	C. Smith	12	
De Wolf & Brown		338	J. L. Moulton	1	
J. W. Taylor	7	120	J. C. Paige	6	
Pike & Hubbard		197	**New York.**		
Dow & Moulton	3	10	H. C. Clark	29	
J. Hooper		125			
G. Densmore		90			
F. Tuttle		90	**Western States.**		
Vermont.			Hathaway-Swift	265	
Mallory-Kimball	9		J. C. Heath	60	
Williamson & Co	9		J. McFlynn	48	
F. C. Gidding	5	2	C. Leavitt & Son	108	
E. Wheeler	4	50	G. A. Sawyer		186
M. T. Shackett	23	168	A. N. Monroe	1650	
R. P. Pollard	6	53	A. White	32	
P. Morrin	3	42	J. Cawley	18	
Adams & Taylor	5	50	G. W. Hollis		4140
R. E. French		140	H. B. Goodnough		180

WATERTOWN MARKET.

Union Market, Tuesday, April 10th, 1877.

Total receipts of cattle shipped to this market this morning and during the week were 731 head, Of these 562 head were Western, and not offered for sale at these yards. What Northern were yarded consisted of the usual variety, a few of all sorts. The fat oxen sold rather more favorable than noticed last week. We notice 8½c D W, named amongst the prices given us by the drovers; some of the best sold last week at 8½c. We think there is about that difference in prices.

HOW CATTLE WERE SOLD AT UNION MARKET.

R. Pollard sold 2 oxen for $162 50, without regard to weight; 1 fat cow to dress 600 lbs, at $45.

E. Wheeler sold 4 oxen at 7½@8c D W, to dress 1025 lbs each.

Dow & Moulton sold 2 oxen, 3200 lbs, for $155.

H. C. Clark sold 3 yearling bulls, $24 each; 1 2-year old bull at $40; 2 stags, 3000 lbs, at $440; 1 old ox, 1600 lbs, at $75.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ lb ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	6½@6¾	Light to fair	4½@4¾
Good to prime	5½@6	Slim	4 @4½

A few lots of premium steers cost 6½@

Brighton Market, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10th and 11th.—Heaviest arrival was sixty-five car loads Tuesday morning, handled by A. N. Monroe, Fitch & McMurtry; quite a number of these were small, and we should say, not exactly what the market requires; but they are here, and somebody must have them. We are told that they cost pretty well up. Good 1,000 to 1,400 lb steers are in demand at prices a strong ½c higher than the advance of last week.

SALES AT BRIGHTON.

NEW YARDS.

A. N. Monroe sold 31 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at 6c; 16 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at $6.10 ⅌ cwt; 13 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at 6½c; 19 steers, averaging 1125 lbs, at 5½c; 16 steers, averaging 1100 lbs, at $5.60 ⅌ cwt; 30 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at 6½c; 50 steers, averaging 1050 lbs, at 5½c; 26 steers, averaging 1100 lbs, at 5½c; 30 steers, averaging 1350 lbs, at 6½c.

Fitch & McMurtry sold 17 steers, weigh 20,030 lbs, at 5½c; 47 steers, 55,990 lbs, at $5.67½; 11 steers, 13,510 lbs, at 5½c; 18 steers, 22,200 lbs, at $5.90; 15 steers, averaging 15,140 lbs, at $5.30; 8 steers, 7,970 lbs, at 5½c.

SALES AT OLD YARDS.

C. Leavitt & Son sold 18 steers, 16,170 lbs, at $6.35; 14 steers, 21,150 lbs, at $6.40; 10 steers, 10,160 lbs, at 5½c; 4 steers, 4,580 lbs, at $5.70; 8 steers, 10,408 lbs, at 6c.

J. B. Cook sold 7 steers, averaging 1220 lbs, at 5¾c; 5 steers, averaging 1125 lbs, at 5½c; 4 steers, averaging 1100 lbs, at 5½c; 3 steers, averaging 1075 lbs, at 5c.

A. White sold 20 steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at 5¾c; 14 steers, averaging 1050 lbs, at 5½c; 36 steers, averaging 1200 lbs, at 5½c.

E. Farrell sold 13 steers, averaging 1175 lbs, at $5.82½; 4 steers, averaging 1150 lbs, at 5½c.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

The western sheep which numbered 4306 head were sent direct to slaughtering establishments costing from 5 to 8c ⅌ lb, including sheep and lambs. Northern sheep and yearlings sold quick at full prices. Sheep 5@7c and lambs 7@8c ⅌ lb. W. H. Bondwell had a nice lot of 79 sheep that weighed 8760 lbs.

H. H. Hubbard sold 133 lambs, average 65 lbs at 5c ⅌ lb.

N. D. Fairbanks sold 48 shees and lambs, average 73 lbs at 6½c.

Adams & Taylor sold 59 sheep, average 85 lbs at 5½c ⅌ lb.

R. P. Pollard sold 52 sheep, average 62 lbs at 5½c ⅌ lb.

P. Morrin sold 43 sheep, average 72 lb at 7c ⅌ lb. J. W. Taylor sold 41 good lambs, average 75 lbs at 7½c ⅌ lb; 48 sheep and lambs average 70 lbs at 6½c ⅌ lb; 26 sheep, average 58 lbs. $3,40.

STORE CATTLE & WORKING OXEN

We anticipated a better trade in working oxen this week. There were buyers from Rhode Island and other sections, and if the cattle could be sold at offers made would have been bought up early. The supply being light owners were inclined to hold prices firm.

I. C. Libby sold 1 pr of oxen, 3200 lbs, gth 7ft 3 in at $160; 1 pr coarse oxen, 2900 lbs, 6 ft 9 in at $125.

Rackliff & Vickery sold 2 prs to go to Rhode Island, 3800 lbs 1 pr weighed, gth 7 ft 8 in at $220 (very choice) 1 pr weighed 3400 lbs, gth 7 ft 3 in at $175; 1 pr weighed 3300 lbs at $175, gth 7 ft 3 in, 1 pr 3200 lbs 7 ft 2 in at $162,50; 1 pr 3100 lbs, gth 7 ft at $157; 1 pr 2700 lbs gth 6 ft 10 in at $140; another pr at same price, gth 6 ft 6 in at $145.

NEW MILCH COWS.

Supply as full as last week, and prices have not advanced.

A. D. Damon sold 1 cow and calf at $56.

I. W. Taylor 2 cows and calves at $45 and $54.

Adams & Taylor sold milkers from $30 to $45.

Dow & Moulton sold 1 cow and calf at $45.

R. P. Pollard sold 1 cow and calf at $65.

VEAL CALVES.

466 head of veals at steady prices, owned by the following parties: Aldrich had about 20 head; I. W. Taylor 4; Pitts & Hubbard 9; Dow & Moulton 53; Mallery & Kimball 81; A. Williamson 48; M. T. Shackett 74; R. P. Pollard 4; R. E. French 11; L. Hastings 12; W. Ricker 17; Hasting & Campbell 18; F. F. Brady 103; J. L. Mattoon 11.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

185 Columbia County, N. Y., pigs are in the market selling in lots at 7½c wholesale. Canada pigs wholesale at 7c; Michigan at 6½c. These figures are strictly wholesale prices; at retail 8@9c.

POULTRY.

Prices range on live poultry 13@14c for mixed lots—supply light.

GENERAL REMARKS.—We find the markets for live stock, as far as slaughtering stock is concerned, in a healthy condition. Prices firm in sheep, and cattle selling at ½c advance, if the supply does not increase next week a good market may be expected.

CINCINNATI HOG MARKET.

Live Hogs—Market steady and firm. Common $4 25@4 75; fair to good light $4 85; do. packing $5 00@5 25; butchers' grades $5 30@5 35. Receipts 1293 head.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

Beeves.—Dealers have experienced a fluctuating but not a disastrous market this week. While the supply was not in all respects equal to that of last week, it was of a fair average quality, and in many respects equal to the present requirements of the trade. There were more common natives, only a very few choice, fine, fat and fleshy butchering Steers, and a scattering of Texas and Cherokees mixed in with heads of common natives. And yet taken as a whole it would have been difficult to have made a better selection, taking all wants and made the result of the week's business just what has been realized.

The general attendance of buyers has been good, being fully as large, if not larger, than that of last week, and yet there has been a falling off in the aggregate business, which alone is attributed to the dimensions of the New York trade. Brighton dealers took a few and New Yorkers far the most, the sales reaching 402 head, the prices realized being those obtained at the close last week. There was a pretty general attendance of Eastern, New York and local dealers, and what they obtained they were obliged to pay an advance of 10@15c ⅌ 100 lbs, live weight. They, however, were very cautious in their purchases, and only took 688 head.

Milch Cows.—There is a complete standstill in this branch of the trade. There were about 40 head received, 20 of which were consigned to Hartford, the same number to some place in Massachusetts, and none sold here.

Sheep and Lambs.—The market has ruled rather quiet, and yet the business has been larger than it was last week. The early sales were effected at the closing prices of last week, but those were made at a decline of ⅛@⅛c ⅌ lb, live weight. There has been a moderate trade demand, Eastern, local and New York, with a supply equal to the supply of all wants. The supply has consisted mainly of a good quality and the ruling price has been consequently high. We quote Sheep, common to fair, 5½@6c; fair to good, 6@6¼., and good to extra, 6½@7½c ⅌ lb. A few Spring Lambs were received and sold at 4@5c ⅌ lb, live weight, averaging 45 to 55 lbs.

Hogs.—Nothing doing in heavy, but stock Pigs are selling at 6@6½c ⅌ lb.—*Albany Journal.*

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—The light run of Beeves this week imparted a little better tone to the market, with ⅛c better prices and a shade more of activity than prevailed last week, more particularly during the early part of the operations. The quality differed very little from last week, averaging a trifle better—prices $4 00@6 25 ⅌ 100 lbs. We quote common to fair Milch Cows at $27 00@42 00, and good to extra do. at $47 00@57 00 ⅌ head, with more active demand.

Prices this week for Beef Cattle ranged as follows: Best Beeves at $5 37@6 25; that generally rated first quality $5 00@5 37; medium or good fair quality $4 00@5 00; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows $0 00@0 00; general average of market this week $4 87; extreme range of prices $4 00@6 25. Most of the sales were from $4 50 @5 87 ⅌ 100 lbs.

Swine.—The quality of the receipts this week is an improvement on that of last week, but prices show a decline of ⅛c as compared with quotations then. At the decline sales have been fairly active, with favorable prospects for our present prices. We quote butcher Hogs at 7½@7¾c ⅌ lb net.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices are ⅛c lower than last week, for wool Sheep at least, and some dealers thought for sheared also. We quote sheared at 4@5½c., and few at the latter figure; wool Sheep at 5@6½c ⅌ lb gross, and hard to sell at the latter price. Lambs $3 00@5 00 ⅌ head.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

Beef Cattle.—Taken as a whole, the cattle trade of the past week was far from satisfactory to drovers and commission men. Although the receipts were not quite as large as for the week before, the supply was in excess of the demand, and during the first half of the period under review, values declined 20@30c ⅌ 100 lbs on all grades of shipping steers. Before the close, however, a part of the reduction was recovered, and for stockers and butchers' cattle prices showed no quotable alteration, the trading in these descriptions being at about former figures, or at a range of $3 00@4 00 ⅌ 100 lbs for the bulk of the offerings. Comparatively few droves of strictly choice fat cattle were received, and with some few exceptions the daily supplies were taken at prices under $5 40—the bulk at $3 25@5 00, the very best droves being taken by exporters at $5 50@5 87½. At the close a better feeling prevailed, and values were firm and stronger, as it is expected there will be a curtailment of the receipts for the next few days. We quote as follows:

Extra heavy graded steers, $5 75@6 00; choice graded steers, $5 25@5 50; good to choice native steers, $4 60@5 10; fair to medium steers, $4 25 @4 50; butchers' steers, $3 90@4 15; stock steers $3 00@4 00; cows and heifers, $3 00@4 00; bulls $2 75@3 75; veal calves $3 75@5 50; milch cows per head $25 00@40 00.

Hogs.—We give quotations at $5 40@5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs for good to choice heavy shipping hogs; $5 15@5 40 for fair mixed to good heavy packing grades; $5 25@5 30 for good to choice light, and $4 50@4 90 for culls and inferior mixed lots of all weights.

Sheep.—Prices showed no material change from the quotations given in our last report and we therefore repeat as follows: Good to choice shipping grades at $5 00@5 75 ⅌ 100 lbs; good to choice butchers' lots at $4 00@4 50, and light mixed at $3 00@3 50.—*Prairie Farmer.*

QUINCY MARKET, BOSTON.

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending April 14.

BEEF, &c.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 and 51.

Sirloin Steak, lb	25 @28	Beef Liver	@10
Rump Steak	25 @28	Beef Tongue	12 @14
Round Steak	14 @20	Corned Beef	8 @12½
Rib Roast	10 @25	Smoked Beef	@25
Chucks, &c	8 @12	Beef Tongue, salt	12 @14
Tripe	@14		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 28.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb	10 @12	Smoked Should's	10 @11
Clear Salt Strips	11 @12	Smoked Ribs	9 @10
Single Ham	12 @13	Sausages	11@12
Corned Shoulders	9 @10	Pigs' Feet	@10
Briskets	11 @12	Lard	11 @12

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. B. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Veal, leg	20 @25	Mutton, legs	14 @20
Veal, shoulder	12 @14	Mutton, should's	10 @12½
Lamb, ⅌ lb	12½@20		

Butter, Cheese, &c.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., Nos. 79 & 81

BUTTER.			
Prime	32 @35	Fair to good do	12 @15
Choice, ⅌ lb	29 @31	Farm	8 @12
Medium	24 @28	EGGS.	
		Cape	@23
CHEESE.		Eastern	@22
		Northern	@20
Prime Factory	16 @18	Western	@20

Poultry, Game, &c.

Corrected by N. Robbins, Nos. 33 & 35.

Turkeys, lb	15 @ 20	Pigeons, stall fed, doz	@
Chickens	15 @ 17	Pigeons, wild	1 25 @1 50
Old Fowls	12½ @ 15	Widgeon, pair	75 @1 00
Geese, common	10 @ 15	Teel, ⅌ pair	50 @ 75
Geese, Mong'l	@ 33	Snipe, dozen	2 00 @3 50
Geese, Green	@	Peep, dozen	@
Ducks, Mong'l ⅌ lb	15 @ 20	Brant, ⅌ pair	1 25 @2 00
Ducks, blk, pr	1 00 @1 25	Coots, each	@ 25
Quail, ⅌ doz	1 50 @2 00	Plover, dozen	@
Woodcock, pr	@	Rabbits, each	15 @ 25
Partridges, pr	50 @1 00	Venison, ⅌ lb	@ 25
Eng. Pheasants, ⅌ pair	@	Antelope	@

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Smith, Avery & Co., Nos. 97 & 99.

Apples—		Tomatoes, qt	1 00 @1 25
Table, peck.	50 @ 75	Do. Bermuda, qt	37 @ 40
Baldwins, pk	37 @ 50	Tomatoes, can	@
Russets	@ 50	Citrons, lb	@
Dried, ⅌ lb	@ 25	VEGETABLES.	
Pears—		Potatoes, bush	1 00 @1 25
Table, doz	75 @2 00	Sweet Pot's, pk	75 @
Cooking, pk.	75 @1 00	Turnips, pk	@ 20
Grapes—		Beets, peck	@ 26
Concord, lb	@ ..	Beans—	
Isabella, lb	@ ..	White, dry, pk	75 @1 00
Catawba, lb	@ ..	Lima, d'd, bush	5 @ ..
Blk Hamburg.	@0 00	Cabbages, ea'h	6 @ 15
Malaga	50 @ 75	Carrots, peck.	@ 25
Oranges—		Parsnips, pk	@ 38
Havana, doz.	37 @ 50	Onions, peck.	@ 50
Florida	@ 72	Cauliflowers	50 @1 00
Jamaica	@ 50	Celery, ⅌ doz	0 00 @0 00
Messina	25 @.	Lettuce ⅌ head	6 @ 10
Valencia	37 @.. 50	Squashes—	
Lemons, doz	25 @ ..	Hubbard, lb.	4 @ 6
Bananas, doz	50 @ 75	Marrow, lb.	@ 4
Peaches, can	@ 25	Crookneck	@
Whortleberries, ⅌ can	@ ..	Cucumbers, ea	15 @ 20
Cocoanuts, each.	8 @ 10	Egg Plants, ea.	@ ..
Cranberries, pk	75 @1 25	Herbs, gr'n, b'h	@ 5
Chestnuts, pk.	@	Pickles—⅌ gallon—	
Shellbarks, pk.	50 @1 00	Cucumbers	50 @ 75
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon	@ 12	Martinoes	@ ..
Bermuda Potatoes, new, peck	@ 1 25	Limes	@ 50
Spanish Onions, new, lb	@ . 10	Lychesse Nuts, imp, box	@ 7 50
		per doz	@ 50
		Rhubarb, lb	@ 15
		Artichokes, pk	@ 1 00

Green Peas, ⅌ peck .... 1 50@ 2 00
Strawberries, quart .... 1 00@ 1 25
Asparagus (Savannah) per bunch .... @ 1 25
" (California) per bunch .... @ ..

Fish, &c.

Corrected by Walker & Rich, Nos. 113 & 117.

Bass, ⅌ lb	@ 20	Shad	35 @ 50
Blue Fish	@ ..	Pickerel, lb	@ 15
Codfish, fresh.	@ 8	Perch, doz	@ ..
Haddock—		White Fish	@ ..
Fresh, lb	6 @ 7	Salmon Trout.	@ ..
Smoked	@ 10	Brook Trout, lb	@ ..
Halibut, ⅌ lb—		Sword Fish, lb	@ ..
Fresh	@ 12½	Lobsters, lb	@ 10
Smoked	@ 15	Frogs' Legs, dz	@ 62
Fins	@ 12½	Herring, salt	@ 8
Cusk, ⅌ lb	@ 6	Herring, smok., ⅌ doz	@ 30
Mackerel, each	@ ..	Tongues and Sounds, ⅌ lb	@ 12½
Mackerel, lb, Spanish	@ ..	Scollops, q't	@ ..
Eels, lb	12 @	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon	@1 60
Smelts, lb	@ ..	Clams, gallon.	@ 50
Flounders, lb	@ 6	Quohaugs, solid, ⅌ quart	@ 25
Salmon, ⅌ lb—			
Fresh, Calif.	25 @ 40		
Smoked	@ 20		
Pickled	@ 17		

Wholesale Prices.

INSIDE QUINCY MARKET.

Beef, &c.

Corrected by E. Holden & Son, Nos. 49 & 51.

Beef, Mess, ⅌ bbl, cash.	14 00 @15 00	Family, bbl	14 00 @16 00
		Tongues, bbl	24 00 @26 00

Pork, Lard, &c.

Corrected by Levi Flint & Co., No. 29.

Pork, Boston ex Clear, bbl.	22 00 @23 00	Ohio Prime	14 00 @14 50
Boston No. 1 per bbl	20 00 @21 00	Lard, ⅌ lb	11½@ 12
Boston No. 2.	20 00 @21 00	Ohio leaf, lb	11½@.. 12
Ohio ex. cl'r.	20 00 @21 00	Hams, Bos'n ⅌ lb	11 @.. 12
Ohio Mess.	17 50 @18 00	Hogs, whole	7½@.. 8

Veal and Mutton.

Corrected by L. B. Hiscock, Nos. 9 & 11.

Calves, ⅌ lb	8 @.. 14	Lamb, sp'g, qr	3 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, ⅌ lb	7 @.. 14	Do. ⅌ lb	10 @.. 12

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

Corrected by C. C. Chamberlin & Co., No. 79.

BUTTER.		CHEESE.	
Prime	26 @ 28	Fine Factory	14 @.. 16
Choice	23 @.. 25	Fair to good do	9 @.. 14
Fair to good	20 @.. 22	Farm	6 @.. 13
Common	18 @.. 20	EGGS.	
Choice West'n.	23 @.. 25	Eastern	@.. 20
Fair to good do	14 @.. 18	Northern	@.. 19
Choice old	@.. ..	Western	@.. 18
Common	@.. ..	Cape	@

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected by Smith, Avery & Maynard, No

FRUIT.			
Apples, bbl.	2 00 @ 3 00	Jacksons	@ 3 00
Cranberries, bbl Country	6 00 @ 8 00	Onions, bbl.	3 75 @ 4 00
Cape	@10 00	Beans, white— Medium, bu	@ 2 25
Lemons, b'x.	2 50 @ 4 00	Pea, bush.	2 75 @ 2 87
Oranges, box— Havana, bbl	8 00 @10 00	Squashes, cwt— Hubbard	0 00 @ 4 50
Florida box	@ ..	⅌ ton	00 00 @ 0 00
Messina	3 00 @ 3 50	Marrow	@ 4 00
VEGETABLES.		⅌ ton	00 00 @.. ..
Potatoes, bbl— Early Rose.	3 25 @ 3 75	Crookneck	@.. ..
Common	@ 3 00	Pickles, bbl— Cucumber.	9 00 @12 00
		Limes	6 50 @ 7 50

BOSTON HAY MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Country, ton.	25 00@26 00	Straw, hund	85@ 1 00
Salt Hay, ton	13 00@16 00		

Young Folks Book of American Explorers by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, uniform with the Young Folks History of the United States, is a highly interesting book that will attract the attention of all the young people who have read the latter production of its well-known author. The horses in the book are made to tell their own stories, which are all the more exciting for that mode of imparting information. The most important portions of the history of America are included in these autobiographical sketches, from the time when the Northmen came skirting our shores a thousand years ago to the settlement of the Puritans. It is no rehash of old historic facts that is supplied in this little book, but a fresh and living narrative of occurrences which proved to be events in the history of the country. The topics treated are—The Traditions of the Northmen; Columbus and his Companions; Cabot and Verrazzano; The Strange Voyage of Cabeza de Vaca; The French in Canada; Hernando de Soto; The French in Florida; Sir Humphrey Gilbert; The Lost Colonies of Virginia; Unsuccessful New England Settlements; Captain John Smith in Virginia; Champlain on the War-Path; Henry Hudson and the New Netherlands; The Pilgrims at Plymouth; and, The Massachusetts Bay Colony. Published in very handsome style by Lee & Shepard.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZABETH PARKS, late of Lincoln, in said County, widow, deceased, Greeting:
WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court for Probate, by FRANCES E. HAYNES, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on her bond pursuant to said will and statute.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second Tuesday of May next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this Citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least, before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.
apl4-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To the next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of HARVEY S. REYNOLDS, of Holliston, in said County, minor, Greeting:
WHEREAS, RUSSELL STURGIS, Jr., the Guardian of said minor, has presented his petition for license to sell certain real estate therein specified, of his said ward, for investment.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.
And said Guardian is ordered to serve this Citation by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.
ap7-3t J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To the next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN WHITCOMB, late of Stowe, in said County, deceased, intestate:
WHEREAS, application has been made to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased, to STILLMAN D. BENJAMIN, of Shirley, in the County of Middlesex.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against granting the same.
And the said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this third day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.
ap7-3t* J. H. TYLER, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Middlesex, ss. Probate Court.
To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of LOUISE E. STEVENS, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, Greeting:
WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by JOHN W. PARKER, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the Executor therein named.
You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth Tuesday of April next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.
And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.
Witness GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven. J. H. TYLER, Register.
mch31-3t*

New Advertisements.

ENGLISH LAWN FERTILIZER,
SOLELY BY
WILLIAM L. BRADLEY,
Boston, Mass.
MANUFACTURED UNDER THE TRADE MARK
BY PERMISSION,
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Under the above Trade Mark I last spring introduced a fertilizer, manufactured expressly to promote THE RAPID GROWTH of grasses.
In England this Fertilizer is universally used in Lawns, and has proved wonderfully effective in producing a rich and luxuriant growth of beautiful dark green grass. Until last season it had never been used in this country, and I am pleased to state that its results here have fully reached my expectations, proving that its ingredients are equally well adapted to our New England soil as they are to that of Old England. In all cases where properly applied it has given perfect satisfaction.
Mr. R. E. Merril writes: "I have never seen its equal, and recommend it as being SUPERIOR to anything I have ever used."
Mr. A. D. Spencer says he has used it "with the most gratifying results," and "recommends it heartily."
Geo. O. Shattuck writes: "The 'English Lawn Fertilizer' did good service on my lawn, and I consider it so valuable that I intend to try it again."
J. Hinman says: "It fully sustains your recommendation."
J. L. Stackpole says: "The 'Lawn Fertilizer' was entirely satisfactory."
This Fertilizer should be applied early in the spring, and the sooner it is used now the better.
None genuine unless stamped with the Trade Mark on each bag.
Address WM. L. BRADLEY,
apr14-1t 27 Kilby street, Boston.

AUCTION SALE
AMES PLOW CO.'S
IMMENSE STOCK OF
Farming Tools
QUINCY HALL,
OVER THE MARKET, BOSTON,
CONTINUED.
THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1877,
10 o'clock, A. M.,
Without reserve and to the highest bidder.
FARMERS AND DEALERS
Should take advantage of this opportunity to secure at less than cost of manufacture a supply of the latest and most approved Implements and Machines made and finished in the most superior manner and from best materials expressly for New England use. apl4-1t

CENTENNIAL Swivel Plow.
Superior to any other for Level Land and Hillside.

AMES PLOW COMPANY,
SOLE MAKERS,
Quincy Hall, Boston.
Liberal Discounts to Dealers and Agents. Send for Circular. apl4-1t

ARE PLANTED BY A MILLION PEOPLE IN AMERICA. SEE
Vick's Catalogue—300 Illustrations, only 2cts.
Vick's Floral Guide, Quarterly, 25 cts a year.
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents; with elegant cloth covers, $1.00.
All my publications are printed in English and German. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
apl4-2t

JOHN BINNEY,
MANUFACTURER OF
STREET LANTERNS
FOR
Gas, Kerosene, Naptha, etc.
Patent Sign Lanterns For Street Corners, Railroad Stations, Hotels, &c. with Colored Glass Signs, cut by patent process, ornamental, durable and cheaper than painted signs.
Ships' Starboard Port and Signal Lanterns.
342 & 344 Atlantic Avenue, Head of Rowes' Wharf.
(Opposite junction of Broad, High and Purchase Sts.)
apl4-eow1f

A
Fair, Square Offer TO THE BOYS OF AMERICA.

A beautiful Ivory Handled Pen-Knife GIVEN AWAY to every subscriber of this paper as a FREE GIFT. No persons but bona-fide subscribers of this journal are entitled to this premium. The same penknife will, however, be forwarded to persons not patrons of this journal for the sum of $1.
Cut out this Coupon and Mail it.
COUPON
On receipt of this coupon and 25 cents to pay expense of mailing charges, we promise to send each subscriber of this paper a fine Ivory Handled Pen-knife. Address James B. Drew & Co., Importers of Fine Cutlery, 300 W. 4th St., Cin'ti, O.
This is your ONLY OPPORTUNITY to obtain this beautiful premium, as this advertisement will not appear in this paper again.
apr14-1t

1877.
The Quarterly Reviews
—AND—
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,
The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.
Continue their authorized Reprints of the FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS.
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative),
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal),
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW (Evangelical),
—AND—
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The British Quarterlies give to the reader well-digested information upon the great events in contemporaneous history, and contain masterly criticisms in all that is fresh and valuable in literature, as well as a summary of the triumphs of science and art. The wars likely to convulse all Europe will form topics for discussion, that will be treated with a thoroughness and ability nowhere else to be found. Blackwood's Magazine is famous for stories, essays, and sketches of the highest literary merit.

TERMS (Including Postage):
Payable Strictly in Advance.

For any one Review	$4 00 per annum.
For any two Reviews	7 00 " "
For any three Reviews	10 00 " "
For all four Reviews	12 00 " "
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00 " "
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00 " "
For Blackwood and two Reviews	10 00 " "
For Blackwood and three Reviews	13 00 " "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00 " "

CLUBS.
A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $12.80, four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $48, and so on.

PREMIUMS.
New subscribers (applying early) for the year 1877 may have, without charge, the numbers for the last quarter of 1876 of such periodicals as they may subscribe for.
Neither premiums to subscribers nor discount to clubs can be allowed unless the money is remitted direct to the publishers. No premiums given to clubs.
Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.
The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK.
ap14

New Advertisements.

ITCHING PILES
Are generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration; distressing itching, as though pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum, particularly at night, when undressing, or in bed after getting warm; oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and frequently females are sorely afflicted, extending into the vagina, proving very distressing. Cases of long standing are permanently cured by simply applying
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.
HERE IS THE PROOF.
I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore.
I bought a box of "Swayne's Ointment," its use gave quick relief, and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure "Swayne's Ointment" at once. I have tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.
JOSEPH W. CHRIST, firm of Roedel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 344 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT is also a specific for TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, ERYSIPELAS, BARBER'S ITCH, BLOTCHES, ALL SCALY, CRUSTY, CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents; 3 boxes, $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS.
Prepared only by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER!! A Scientific Vegetable PREPARATION of Rare Ingredients.
CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR!

"London	Glossy, Luxuriant	Hair Restorer"
"London	Hair is one of the	Hair Restorer"
"London		Hair Restorer"
"London	Greatest of All	Hair Restorer"
"London		Hair Restorer"
"London	Personal Charms.	Hair Restorer"

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening and adorning the hair is effected by using London Hair Color Restorer. It stimulates and forces a rapid growth; if gray, restores its natural color and renders it silky and beautiful; cures dandruff; keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy.
Price, 75 cents. Three bottles, $2; six bottles, $4. Sold by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., Boston, Wholesale Agents. Sold by all prominent druggists. cow26tos-ap14

Farms for Sale.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Milk Farm near Lowell.
A Milk Farm containing forty-four acres, two miles from Lowell. Nine hundred dollars' worth of Milk were sold from the Farm during the past year. One hundred cords of wood can be cut from the wood lot. A Milk Route is attached to the Farm, sending milk to Lowell, and the business can be continued and increased to any extent desired. Lowell is a growing city of 52,000 inhabitants. The Farm is one of the best in this section of the State, and for an enterprising man, a rare opportunity is offered. The buildings are in good repair, and consist of a two story Dwelling House, Barn and the necessary outbuildings, piggery, hennery, &c., &c. This is one of the most pleasantly situated Farms in Middlesex County, is near "Willow Dale," a favorite summer resort for the best class of Lowell people. There is a large Woollen Mill in full operation, within a half mile of the Farm. The Farm and Milk Route will be sold independent of the stock, if the buyer wishes. Price $4500 for Farm and Milk Route. Will sell on easy terms. Apply to C. R. FLANDERS, 96 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass., or at 83 Green St., Boston, Mass. apr14-tf

FOR SALE.
A Steam Saw Mill in Groton, Mass.
Or will exchange for a good Farm; the above property is situated in Groton Centre, adjoining the track of the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, and within twenty rods of their Freight and Passenger stations; there is but one other saw mill in town, and that can run only part of the year; there is a twenty horse power engine and Flue Boiler, with a grate for burning sawdust; a good circular saw mill, planing, jointing and matching machines; one run of stones for grinding corn; elevator, etc., all now is running order. Please call and see for yourself. Inquire of J. B. RADDIN, on the premises. sprl4-3t

Large Farm at Auction.
Administrator's Sale in Orford, N. H.,
On TUESDAY, April 17, 1877, at 1 P. M., 400 acres, about equally divided into tillage, pasture, wood and timber lands. The former in excellent condition, the pasture unsurpassed, and the latter heavily timbered with Hemlock, Spruce and Hardwood; all in view from the dwelling. Comfortable home. Large and convenient Barns with cellars, conveniently arranged for feeding and raising stock. Every department supplied with abundant water; 300 choice variety apple trees. Location about three miles from the village, on the right bank of the Connecticut, with 40 miles of the valley in full view. Terms easy. Sale positive.
C. W. PIERCE,
apl4-1t Adm'r of the Estate of John Haulton.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Stock Farm in Deerfield.
One of the best in Franklin County, one mile from the south village on a level road; contains 180 acres; two of the best pastures in the State, of 50 acres each; 30 acres in wood and timber, balance in mowing and tillage; mowing and tillage level, no stone; cuts 70 tons of hay. There is a sugar orchard of 100 large trees; 150 thrifty young apple trees in bearing. House of 11 rooms, wood shed connected. Barn 44x50; twosheds, corn barn, wagon shed, hog house, hen house, ice house, sugar house, and stripping room, tobacco barn for hanging 4 acres of tobacco. The stock consists of 19 head of horned cattle, one Jersey and one Shorthorn bull, to broke to yoke, two work horses, two breeding mares, two colts and stock horse, three breeding sows, and boar; running water to the House and Barn; never fails. Price $9,500; $4,000 cash; balance to suit. Stock will be sold with the Farm if desired.
Apply to A. H. MARTIN,
feb10-tf South Deerfield, Mass.

FARM FOR SALE,
In Tiverton, Newport Co., Rhode Island.
An excellent Farm of 100 acres, residence of the late Thomas H. Borden, situated in a rarely attractive location in a pleasant village, and borders on Nonquit Pond. The land is fertile, well watered, divided into meadow, pasture and woodland; has two orchards, and is fenced with stone wall. The buildings comprise a modern two story House of 14 rooms, Barn, Carriage House, Granery, Poultry, Tool, and Wood House. The House is shaded by a tasteful variety of well-grown trees.
The Farm is five miles from the Old Colony Depot, on main road from Fall River to Seaconnet. It commends itself equally to the practical farmer or to a gentleman desiring a summer residence. Price $9000. Taxes $6 per thousand.
For particulars apply to MRS. LUCY D. BORDEN, Tiverton Four Corners, R. I., or JOHN BORDEN, No. 33 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. mh17-tf

Farms! Farms!
I have the largest and best variety of Farms for sale now offered in this market. Can give you a home in any part of New England at a bargain. For full and reliable description of property given by sending stamp for GRAY'S REAL ESTATE JOURNAL. All letters promptly answered. JAMES GRAY,
nov18-tf 25 Tremont Row, Boston.

FOR SALE.
Valuable Farm in Milford Mass., at a Bargain.
Three miles from the centre, on Purchase Street, a 2 story Brick House, L, and sheds attached, 21 finished rooms, cemented cellar, never failing water in the House; 60 acres of good land; wood enough for home use; some timber to spare; 600 Apple trees; had 1500 bushels last year, and 1000 the year before; 100 Peach; 75 Pear trees; plenty of small fruit; cuts 35 tons of hay, mostly with machine; Barn 80x50, with cellar and sheds attached; cider mill 30x35; made 15,000 gallons the past season; ice house, full of ice; hennery, corn crib and other outbuildings. Price $4500. Stock and tools will be sold with the place if desired. This estate is on the main road, in a good neighborhood, and near schools. For terms and particulars, address or apply to O. QUIMBY, on the premises.
feb24-tf

Cheap Salt for Farmers' Use.
1000 SACKS, 140 lbs each; slightly dirty; fine Salt for land, or is fit to feed cattle, etc. The use of salt on potato fields has proved very beneficial. Try it! Price 50 cents per sack, delivered at Depot in Boston. Cash with order.
WARNER & FREEMAN,
mch10-13t 214 State Street, Boston.

WOOD ASHES
FOR SALE in large or small quantities, delivered on board car at any depot in Boston. Wood Ashes, Refuse Salt, Stable Manure, and other Fertilizers at the lowest market price.
WM. H. DOLE,
mh10-13t 25 Foundry St., South Boston.

Inspected Potash,
IN any quantity, for family use, manufacturing purposes, or for Fertilizing the soil. None reliable unless the Inspector's name is branded on each cask. For sale at the lowest prices.
W. F. COOK & SON,
Inspection Office, No. 106 Canal Street, Boston.
mch10-8t

Eggs for Hatching.
BROWN LEGHORNS,
PURE White Ears and Yellow Legs, finely marked. LIGHT BRAHMAS, fine birds, 1 dozen, $1.50; 2 dozen, $2.50; 3 dozen, $3.00, ordered at one time.
A. F. HARVEY,
mh24-eow Box 275, Gloucester, Mass.

WHO WANTS A FARM CHEAP?
500,000 Acres
Rich Farming Lands For Sale!
The Lands of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company are Now offered for sale at
LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.
They are situated along its railroad through the Central part of the State of Michigan from the Saginaw river nearly to the Straits of Mackinaw, and contain large tracts of farming lands as good as can be found in any part of the United States, are well timbered with hardwood—maple, beech, elm, oak, ash, &c., and well adapted to Grain, Stock and Fruit growing. Soil black sandy loam and abounding in springs of the purest water. Price of
Farming Lands from $2.50 to $6. per Acre.
Send for illustrated pamphlet full of facts and figures. Address O. M. BARNES,
mch31-4t Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

Farm Implements

PARKER & GANNETT
Have in stock at reduced price, the celebrated
LION
—AND—
BELCHER & TAYLOR'S PLOWS.
DOE, PROUTY & MEARS
AND
EAGLE PLOWS.
HOLBROOK'S, CHARTER OAK and HAKES
SWIVEL PLOWS,
CLIPPER STEEL PLOWS,
Nishwitz and Randall Pulverizing Harrows; Shares', Ford's, Geddes' Square and A Harrows; Steel and Iron Tooth Cultivators and Horse Hoes; Holbrook and Mathews Seed Sowers; Field and Garden Rollers; Wheelbarrows and Store Trucks; Blanchard's Cylinder and Prize Churns; Hay Cutters; Weather Vanes; Wheel Jacks; Partridge's and Parker & Gannett's Cast Steel Shovels and Spades; Socket and Shank Hoes; Garden Rakes; Manure Pullers; Garden Trowels; Forks and Rakes; Step Ladders; Grass Hooks; Picks; Mattocks and Bog Hoes; Iron and Steel Bars; Grass and Border Shears; Grindstones; Grindstone fixtures; Ox Yokes; Clothes Wringers; Water Drawers; Well Buckets; Cucumber Wood Pumps; Plow points; Landsides; Mouldboards; Beams, and Handles for all kinds of Plows in use; Handles of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
HORSE AND HAND LAWN MOWERS.
We have the largest assortment of
FARMING TOOLS, MACHINES & SEEDS
to be found in the country, at the lowest cash prices, at
PARKER & GANNETT'S
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
49 North Market Street, and
46 Merchants Row, Boston.
Send for Circular. ap7-4t

HAKES PATENT SWIVEL PLOW

Improved. Superior to all others for turning and pulverizing on level land or hill-side, and strong and durable, easy draft. Takes a wide furrow. Send for Circulars. Liberal discounts to agents and dealers. Correspondence solicited. Made only by H. B. HAKES, 146 Central St., Worcester, Mass. mch17-8t

Poultry, Eggs, &c.

F. J. PERRY,
WOLLASTON HEIGHTS, MASS.
And order a sitting of his Pure Plymouth Rock Eggs, $2,00 per sitting of 13, or two sittings for $3,00 same address. Nicely packed and delivered to any Express in Boston, free of charge. jan27-tf

PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS,
$2,00 PER SITTING. CHICKS FOR SALE.
E. B. HAYWARD,
mh31-13t Easton, Mass.

Plymouth Rocks,
A SPECIALTY. Eggs for hatching (from selected birds) warranted fresh and pure; $1.50 per doz.; two doz., $2.50; carefully packed and delivered to any Express in Boston.
Address JAMES L. BICKFORD,
mch3-tf East Medway, Mass.

Choice Fowls and Eggs.
PARTRIDGE COCHINS, DARK BRAHMA, PLYMOUTH ROCK, and 27 other varieties of Fowls and Eggs, for sale by E. R. PERKINS, 225 Essex St., Salem, Mass.
Enclose and send stamp for Circular. aug8-tf

Choice White Leghorns.
I OFFER Eggs for hatching from my standard White Leghorns, crossed with a J. Boardman Smith Cock, at the nominal price of 75 cts. per doz.
GEO. P. HAYWARD,
165 Highland St., Boston Highlands, Mass.
ap7-3t*

Eggs For Hatching.
FROM the Poultry Yards of GEO. S. WHEELER, New Ipswich, N. H., at the following prices, for a setting of 13: Bronze Turkeys $5 00; Pekin Ducks $2 50; Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, B. B. R. Game Bantams, and Black Leghorns $2 00; White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, and L. Brahmas $1 50.
Have shown Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, P. Rocks, S. S. Hamburgs, and Black Leghorns, at several of the leading exhibitions this season, and have taken 1st Premium on each. White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, and L. Brahmas have not been exhibited, but the stock is first class. All Eggs sent out warranted new laid and to reach the purchaser in good condition. Address all orders to
GEO. S. WHEELER,
mch3-21t New Ipswich, N. H.

Plymouth Rocks.
THE BEST, THE CHEAPEST. Will sell a few trios of the above celebrated Fowls, at $25 per trio. Eggs from the above carefully packed and delivered to any Express, at $2 00 per doz., two doz. $3.00. Address FRANK I. HOWE,
feb17-tf 58 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.

TREES! PLANTS!
With a very large stock of superior quality, I will convince purchasers of the economy of selecting reliable plants, of home growth, at a responsible Nursery. Prices decidedly lower than by travelling agents. Wholesale and retail catalogues to applicants.
WM. C. STRONG.
Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass. feb17-10t

NEW HARDY GRAPE.
MOORE'S EARLY, a new hardy grape combining the following desirable qualities, viz: Hardiness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness, and earliness, ripening at least ten days earlier than the Hartford Prolific and twenty days earlier than the Concord. Send for a Circular containing a description to JOHN B. MOORE,
apr11-tf Concord, Mass.

THE BOSTON Children's Aid Society
HAVE at Pine Farm, in West Newton, boys, 12 to 14 years old, mostly from Boston, who have lost one or both parents, or may have been exposed (but are not depraved.) They stay at the farm from one to three years under the care of an excellent superintendent and his wife, and learn the work, in the house and on the farm. They compare favorably with boys of their age in character and habits and in skill in farm work. The managers are very anxious to find homes in the country where these boys may be needed for farm or other work, in families who will take proper care of them and be interested to train them up as useful and good men.
You are earnestly requested to find one or more families where one of our boys can be taken. You will aid in a most excellent work and help boys who need and will require it.
Applications may be made to HENRY S. GREW, 89 Beacon Street, or R. T. PAINE, Jr., 16 Pemberton Square, in Boston; or to CHARLES H. WASHBURN, at Pine Farm in West Newton, or to
RUFUS R. COOK, General Agent,
ap7-3t* 36 Woodbine St., Boston Highlands.

MUSIC BOOKS!
Good News! Good News!
A Sabbath School Song Book of great beauty, by R. M. McIntosh, is undeniably one of the best, and is already popular. Price 35 cts.
SARONI'S THEORY OF HARMONY, ($1.50). Just out. A thorough and excellent work. Is commended to all who wish to study the science, as the maker has, in a large degree, the talent of making difficult things easy to understand.
The School Song Book.
A new and superior Class Book for Normal Schools and Female Seminaries, is compiled by one perfectly familiar with the needs of such schools. By C. Everest. Price, 60 cts; $6 per doz.
JOSEPH'S BONDAGE. By J. M. Chadwick. Just out. Is a bright and attractive short Oratorio or Cantata. Sure to please, from the beauty of the story, as well as the attractive music. [$1.25 Bds.; $1 paper.]
Either book mailed, post-free, for Retail Price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. Ditson & Co. Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.
ap7-tu

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless; no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carlton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Seeds, &c.

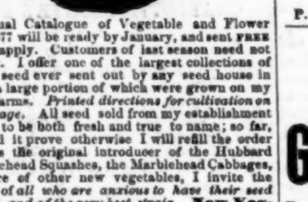
SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.
MARKET-GARDENERS, FARMERS, FLORISTS and HOME GARDENERS, will find in our select stock of Seeds, both of
Vegetables and Flowers,
the most desirable of every kind for early forcing, besides the rare and beautiful, the choicest and most profitable.
For particulars, see our Catalogue, mailed free on application.
SCHLEGEL, EVERETT & CO.,
mh24-tf 26 South Market St., Boston.

GARDEN SEED.
I especially invite the attention of Dealers, Gardeners, and Farmers, to my very
CHOICE STOCK OF SEED,
Consisting of all the new and standard varieties.
GEORGE P. FOGG,
Successor to the Seed Department of the Ames Plow Company,
QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.
Price-List sent upon application. ap7-tf

GARDEN SEEDS,
All who want pure and reliable
VEGETABLE SEED,
raised from Selected Stock, send for my Special Price List. The best of seed at very low prices.
Catalogues free to all.
ap7-4t AARON LOW, Essex, Mass.

Trees, Shrubs, Roses.
PEWAUKEE and new Russian Apples, PEARS, Plums, CHERRIES, Grapes, &c. A full assortment. QUALITY EXTRA. Prices very low. Send for catalogue. J. W. ADAMS, Springfield, Mass. ap7-4t

Seed Peas!
Purchase Early and thus Secure your Favorite Varieties before they are gone.
OUR new and choice stock of Seed Peas for the spring of 1877, is now ready for inspection by Dealers, Market and Private Gardeners, and as others interested. Rarely, if ever, have we had the pleasure of offering a stock as fine in every respect as that now offered. We have all the varieties best suited for Marketing, and also for Family use, including
EXTRA EARLY, EARLY, MIDSUMMER, MEDIUM, DWARF, EXTRA DWARF, WHITE AND GREEN, SMOOTH AND WRINKLED varieties,—grown from the best and purest stock, and by the best methods to keep them so, especially for our trade. Catalogues free on application.
SCHLEGEL, EVERETT & CO.,
mch17-tf 26 South Market St., Boston.



My annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise I will refill the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a specialty.
JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
dec2-eowtF17&ewtmy1 Marblehead, Mass.

$ ONE DOLLAR. $
Spooner's Gardening Guide for 1877,
And Spooner's special collection, 30 varieties choice Flower Seeds, or 25 varieties selected Vegetable Seeds, mailed to any address on receipt of $1.00; or the guide free to applicants.
WM. H. SPOONER, Boston, Mass.
mch3&17-ap14&28

NEW
Hardy Early Grapes.
Selections from over twenty thousand seedlings from the Concord stock, believed to be the best and earliest yet raised. Also, Hardy and monthly Roses, Pinks, Peonies, Gladiolus, Dahlias, and bedding plants, CHEAP. E. W. BULL,
ap7-3t Concord, Mass.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.
THE following list of Strawberries are well tried varieties, and all are good, either for market, or family use, and I would recommend
For Early.—Downer, (Downer's Prolific,) Cutter, (Cutter's Seedling.)
For Medium or Main Crop.—Charles Downing, Wilson, (Wilson's Albany Seedling,) Lady of the Lake.
For Late.—Triomphe de Gand, (50 cts. per doz., $1 per fifty, $1.50 per hundred;) Jucunda, (50 cts. per doz., $2.00 per hundred.)
Latest.—Kentucky.
Price of the Downer, Cutter, Charles Downing, Wilson, Lady of the Lake, and Kentucky, by mail, 75 cts. per fifty; by Express, $1.00 per hundred, or $10 per thousand; trimmed and each plant of extra quality; untrimmed plants, $5.00 per thousand, or five thousand for $20.
Blackberry.—(New Rochelle,) $1.00 per dozen, $4.00 per hundred.
Asparagus.—"Conover's Colossal," $1.00 per hundred.
Customers will please write their Name, Post-Office, County and State, so plainly that there can be no mistake. Remit money in registered letters, or by Post-Office money orders on Canton, Mass. (Send for Circular.
Address all Orders and Registered Letters, to
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Norwood, (Norfolk Co.,) Mass.
Strawberry Farm, Neponset Street, near Canton.
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TREES AND SHRUBS,
BULBS AND SEEDS.
A choice stock, from Foreign and Domestic Nurseries, for sale at remarkably low prices.
Also, a full line of GARDEN FURNITURE, VASES, RUSTIC WORK, FLOWER POTS, &c. &c.
Catalogues to applicants.
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STRAWBERRY PLANTS!
By the 100, 1000 and 100,000.
I have the largest and finest stock ever offered in the New England States. Prices VERY LOW. Warranted pure.
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WILSON'S ALBANY and CHAS. DOWNING $1.00 per hundred by mail; $4.50 per thousand by Express. MONARCH OF THE WEST. $1.25 per hundred. Plants tied in bunches, and warranted true to name. JOSHUA ALLEN,
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AND DECIDUOUS FOREST TREES, both Nursery and Pasture grown, furnished at short notice, well packed, for sale at very low prices. Apply to WM. MANN,
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Over Thirty Different Kinds.
RASPBERRY PLANTS,
Fourteen different kinds.
CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY, BLACKBERRY PLANTS.—Choicest kinds for sale by E. P. ROE,
Author of "Manual on the Culture of Small Fruits," "Play and Profit in My Garden," &c. Send for Circular. Address E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Orange Co., N. Y. mh10-eow6t

EUROPEAN LARCH
—AND—
EVERGREEN TREE SEEDLINGS,
NORWAY SPRUCE.
6 to 15 inch .... $5.00 per 1000.
SCOTCH PINE.
6 to 9 inch .... $7.50 per 1000.
EUROPEAN LARCH.
One year .... $3.00 per 1000.
Two years .... $7.00 per 1000.
Parties wishing for 5,000 or 10,000 of a sort, will please address me for rates.
Cohasset, March 5, 1877. CYRUS E. KEENE, mh10-4f

Hudson River Fruit Gardens.
MANY novelties for this spring. SENECA and DELAWARE Raspberries; CAPT. JACK and 25 other Strawberries; BRIGHTON Grapes; Blackberries; Gooseberries; Fruit Trees, etc., etc. BERRY BASKETS and CRATES. The largest assortment in the country. Price lists free. R. H. HAINES, Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. mh10-tf

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FERTILIZERS.
1000 TONS
Bradley's XL and Patent Superphosphate of Lime,
Lawn Fertilizer,
Darling's Pure Ground Bone,
Animal Fertilizer,
Pure Peruvian Guano,
Ground Plaster,
Grafton Mineral Insect Destroyer, &c &c.
All the above are known to be pure and reliable. For sale at the lowest cash prices.
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Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
49 North Market Street, and
46 Merchants Row, Boston.
Send for Circular. mch17-tf

What 1000 nds
SAY OF RUSSEL COE'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.
"WETHERSFIELD, CONN., 1st Feb. 1877."
"WHITTEMORE BRO'S,—Gents: We have used "Russel Coe's Superphosphate for the past two "years, and find it to be 'number one' in every "respect, and can recommend it to any farmer in "the country. We have never had a fertilizer we "like as well. Yours truly,"
(Signed) JOHNSON, ROBBINS & CO."
With above testimonial we received an order for six tons for their own use.
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H. B. ARNOLD & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
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Manufacturers of the
NITROGENOUS PHOSPHATE,
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PURE GROUND BONE,
—FOR—
FERTILIZING.
Sold on guaranteed analysis and for CASH.
Lowest Prices in the Market.
Renders of and Dealers in TALLOW, BONE and GREASE, BEEF and PORK SCRAPS, GROUND OYSTER SHELLS for Fowls, and POULTRY SUPPLIES of all kinds. Agents for the celebrated IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.
Buy DIRECT of the MANUFACTURERS and SAVE MONEY by so doing.
Office: 59 Blackstone St., Boston.
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HENRY G. HAWES,
Original Importer into New England direct from Germany, of the celebrated
Stassfurt Potash Salts
—FOR—
FERTILIZING,
Offers for sale the following grades:
50@55 per cent. Sulphate of Potash.
80@85 per cent. Muriate of Potash.
Liberal discount to the trade.
2 CENTRAL WHARF.
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DARLING'S PURE GROUND BONE
For the analysis of which we refer you to the Massachusetts Agricultural Report by Goessmann, 52 to 55 per cent. Bone Phosphate and 4 to 5 per cent. Ammonia.

DARLING'S ANIMAL FERTILIZER
Is composed of 700 lbs pure Bone, 700 lbs Animal Dust, 400 lbs Dried Blood, 200 lbs Muriate Potash, 80 per cent. The whole together analyzing 10 per cent. Ammonia, 11 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, and about 5 per cent. Muriate Potash.
This Fertilizer is applicable to any of the formulas for plant food, as you will see it runs high of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and is sold at a much less price.
From the reputation we have gained on our
GROUND BONE
In the past twelve years, we trust our patrons will not be backward in trying our
ANIMAL FERTILIZER.
(Send for a sample, it will cost you nothing.)
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Sulphate of Ammonia,
Dissolved Bone,
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Pure Ground Bone,
Sulphate of Magnesia
Forrester's Potato and Corn Fertilizers.
Chemicals for the Formulas of M. Geo. Ville.
Our Circular containing full information, mailed to all applicants. feb3-eow8t

ANIMAL DUST,
A NEW AND INODOROUS
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MADE FROM THE
BLOOD, REFUSE MEAT AND BONE
OF OUR
PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT.
At Medford St., Somerville.
This material has proved itself one of the best in use for the past three years. Price $40 per ton in Bags or Barrels, free on cars here. For circulars, giving analysis, and further information, apply to the Manufacture.
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Also, manufacturers of GLUE. Slaughterers and wholesale dealers in Live and Dressed Hogs and Packers of Pork, Beef, Lard, Hams, and Bacon, &c.
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CHEAP CROPS,
MORE THAN 5000 ACRES WERE last year supplied with Chemical Fertilizers, especially adapted to each kind of produce, by an analysis of the crop; and the results were such as to
FIX THE FACT
that they are the most profitable to the farmer. Many
MATFIELD FERTILIZERS
of 1876 were analyzed by Prof. W. A. Atwater, Chemist of the CONNECTICUT AGRICULTURAL STATION, and in every case their
COMMERCIAL VALUE
proved to be above the standard claimed on the labels attached to each package. Those who have tried them give abundant proof of their
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The Matfield is the only company that professedly and uniformly supplies in a Fertilizer, all the
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found in a crop. And they offer $1,000.00 to any one who will prove their 1877 Fertilizers to be below the regular standards given. Special directions for application sent with every lot.
Fertilizers for mowing and lawn grasses should be applied early.
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State in what paper you saw this. feb10-17t

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ABSOLUTE PROTECTION and choice of a Fertilizer OF ALMOST ANY DESIRED STRENGTH in Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash, at prices EVEN LOWER than those current in France and Germany, as quoted by Prof. Ville and Prof. Goessmann.
Circulars mailed free containing formulas for "Prof. Ville's Complete Fertilizer" manures for special Crops, Exhaustion, per acre, of Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash, by leading crops. Barnyard Manure, Chemicals and Peruvian Guano compared. Special inducements made to large purchasers of Peruvian Guano. Send for pamphlets describing all the grades of Peruvian Guano. Address
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For Grass, " Potatoes, For Corn, " all other Crops.
Now is the time to TOP DRESS GRASS AND PASTURE LANDS.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
A $7.00 SET OF
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AS SPECIAL PREMIUMS
TO THE LADY READERS
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Coral goods furnished under this Premium Proposition are from the well known and reliable AMERICAN CORAL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Under a very favorable proposition from the above well known house all the lady readers of this paper can secure a BEAUTIFUL as well as a VERY VALUABLE Premium, in the shape of a handsome set of CORALS, warranted equal to the best article of the kind sold in this country for $7.00 PER SET. All who are entitled to receive this elegant and useful Premium can do so on compliance with the following conditions—Send your name and post-office address, together with the following Coupon, and inclose to the AMERICAN CORAL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., together with the following Coupon, and inclose with your order 75c., TO PAY COST OF EXPRESSAGE, boxing, packing, and the BEAUTIFUL CASE THE CORALS ARE INCLOSED IN, and you will receive by return express (or mail, if you have no express office) a set of elegant Gold Coral Jewelry, FREE OF ANY CHARGE. The Coupon must in all cases be sent, to indicate that you are entitled to this Premium, as this very liberal offer is not extended to any one who is not a patron of this paper.

PREMIUM CORAL JEWELRY COUPON.
To THE AMERICAN CORAL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. This is to certify that I am a subscriber of the paper from which I have cut out this Coupon, and am entitled, under your premium arrangement, to a Set of Coral Jewelry. I inclose herewith 75c., to pay cost of expressage, packing, boxing, and the fine case in which the Corals are inclosed.
On receipt of this Coupon, we hereby agree to return to the sender, PREPAID, a full set of CORAL JEWELRY. This Coupon will be honored by us for ninety days from the date of this paper, after which, it will be null and void. Signed
AMERICAN CORAL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
—GOLD CORAL JEWELRY.—
apl4-1t

Bankrupt Sale of Jewelry.
Great Failure of the MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY in London.
Their Entire Stock Consigned to us to Raise Money as Soon as Possible.
Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, it having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still it takes an expert to distinguish Milton Gold from Virgin Gold. In order to dispose of this large consignment in the speediest way, we have put up lots which we offer to the public for less than the tenth part of their value.

50-CENT LOT.

One pair elegant Sleeve buttons, retail price	$1 00
One set spiral shirt studs, retail price	75
One beautiful scarf pin, stone setting, retail price	75
One elegant gent's watch chain, latest pattern, retail price	1 50
One collar button, retail price	50
One elegant wedding ring, very heavy, retail price	2 00
Total	$6 50

Remember, we will send you the above-named six articles, which we have retailed for $6.50, by mail, postpaid, for 50 cents, 4 sample lots for $1.50, or 12 sample lots for $4.

$1.00 LOT.

One pair Gent's sleeve buttons, stone setting	$1 25
One set elegant spiral studs to match same	1 00
One beautiful Ladies' band engagement ring	2 00
One Gents' large seal ring	2 00
One Ladies' long neck chain	2 75
One Gent's heavy plate watch chain	1 75
One Gent's "Lake George" Diamond stud	1 00
One beautiful scarf pin	75
One pair Ladies' engraved sleeve buttons	1 00
Total	$13 50

$2.00 LOT.
One set Gold Front Pin and Ear Rings.
One Ladies' Long Neck Chain.
One elegant Locket for the above.
One Ladies' "Pompadour" Watch Chain.
One pair Stone Sleeve Buttons.
One pair Engraved Sleeve Buttons.
One Amethyst Stone Ring.
One Gent's Large Seal Ring.
One Ladies' Band Engagement Ring.
One set Spiral Shirt Studs.
One Gents' Lake George Diamond Stud.
One Beautiful Scarf Pin.

$5.00 LOT.
One Ladies' Opera Chain with Slide and Tassel.
One heavy Ladies' Neck Chain.
One beautiful Locket for the above.
One Ladies' "Cameo" Pin and Ear Rings.
One pair (2) elegant Bracelets.
One pair Amethyst Sleeve Buttons inlaid with Pearls.
One pair Onyx Sleeve Buttons.
One set Studs to match the above.
One fine Gent's Watch Chain with Charm.
One Amethyst Ring inlaid with Pearls.
One Topaz Ring inlaid with Pearls.
One Ladies' heavy Band Ring.
One Ladies' Chemise Button.
One Gent's Parisian Diamond Pin.
One Collar Button.
One extra fine set Studs.

The above figures are the prices these goods have been retailed at in our leading cities. We mention these figures to give you an idea of the goods.
A FINE SOLID SILVER WATCH FREE.
On receipt of $15 we will send by express, one dozen 50 ct. lots and one of each of the others; also elegant Watch, Ladies or Gents' size, guaranteed to be a good timekeeper. Such opportunity is offered but once in a lifetime.
We want our patrons and the public in general to understand that this is Milton Gold Jewelry, and no common Plated Ware. Satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money refunded. Send money by P. O. money order or registered letter.
Our Firm and Milton Gold Jewelry is endorsed by all the leading newspapers of the country. Goods sent C. O. D., if $5.00 is sent with the order, not otherwise. Address all orders to
RALSTON JEWELRY CO.,
Importers of Watches and Jewelry,
jan27-26t LaSalle and Randolph Streets, Chicago, Illinois.

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The superior excellence of this Guano has been so successfully demonstrated during the past eleven years in the Middle and Southern States, on cotton, corn, tobacco, sugar-cane, and garden vegetables,—the Company's sales having exceeded the enormous aggregate of 35,000 tons in a single season,—that it is now offered for sale in New England with entire confidence as to its merits. No fertilizer ever introduced in the South has undergone severer tests or come out of them with its character as a first-class, reliable fertilizer more thoroughly established. In consequence of the satisfactory results of these very complete tests, this Guano has acquired a reputation equal to that formerly enjoyed by Peruvian Guano. It is rich in Bone Phosphate of Lime, finely ground (a large proportion of which is immediately soluble,) Ammonia, and Potash, besides other ingredients valuable as plant food, manufactured at the Company's works, Woods Hole, Mass., and Charleston, S. C., under the supervision of competent chemists.
Price, $45 per ton in bags, containing 200 pounds, free on board at Boston or Hartford.
PACIFIC GUANO CO., BOSTON,
And E. N. PHELPS, WINDSOR, CT.
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ALL Brands of Pure Guano for sale at New York prices.
FARMERS AND DEALERS
will consult economy, save trouble and obtain PURE GUANO by ordering their supply of us. We are the oldest dealers in the country, and can recommend Pure Peruvian Guano as the BEST CONCENTRATED FERTILIZER KNOWN. Every Bag Warranted Pure. Send for pamphlet.
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PERUVIAN GUANO.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM PERU
—BY—
HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Agents for the Peruvian Government.
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO.
Containing 10 per cent. Ammonia, from 12 to 15 per cent. of Phosphoric Acid, and from 2 per cent. to 3 per cent. Potassa.
NO. 1 RECTIFIED PERUVIAN GUANO.
A highly efficient Fertilizer sold according to analysis
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO—LOBOS.
Contains 6 per cent. Ammonia, from 15 to 25 per cent. Phosphoric Acid, and from 3 to 5 per cent. Potassa.
The LOBOS Guano is the cheapest and best general Fertilizer in the market, being well adapted for Cereals, Corn, Root Crops, Sugar Cane and Cotton.
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Manufacturer of and Dealer in
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GROUND BONE,
Super-Phosphate for Fertilizing Purposes.
Also, BONE MEAL FOR CATTLE, warranted equal to any that can be found elsewhere.
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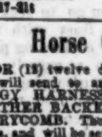
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FOR (12) twelve dollars and Express charges, I will send to any address one good LIGHT BUGGY HARNESS, one WEB HALTER, one LEATHER BACKED HORSE BRUSH, and one CURRYCOMB. The above are all good serviceable goods, and will be sent by Express, marked C. O. D., if after an examination any party should be dissatisfied with the bargain, they can have the money refunded by immediately reshipping in good order, and allowing 50 cents for packing. Address all orders to E. L. HOLT,
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CHENERY'S
"GREY EAGLE."
TERMS $50 FOR THE SEASON.
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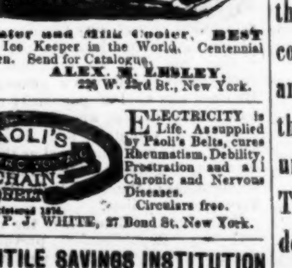

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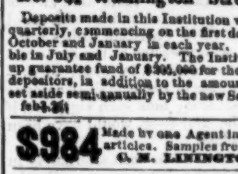

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Only organs assigned first rank at Centennial. Regarded as unequaled by musicians generally. Great variety of styles at prices which would be impossible for work of such excellence without unequaled facilities for manufacture.
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The Poet's Corner.

Written expressly for the Massachusetts Ploughman.

THE RETURN OF SPRING.

BY SOPHIA ANDREWS.

The bright Spring days have come again,
All Nature smiles in glee;
Each feather'd songstress of the grove
Pours forth its minstrelsy.

The violet of the valley
Peeps from its mossy bed,
While countless tiny blossoms
Their fragrant incense shed.

And sunbeams gild the laughing earth,
Rejoicing in their ray,
And swiftly fly the busy hours,
Chasing each care away.

The fields appear in tender green,
Each tree and shrub looks gay;
A thousand charms are now reveal'd,
Increasing day by day.

The stricken heart now finds a balm,
The weary spirit rest,
When all around is smiling
And Nature looks her best.

Oh merry Spring, too bright to last,
Fit emblem of our joyous youth,
Of fleeting moments long since past,
When Hope deceived, and look'd like truth.

We hail thy coming, blushing Spring,
We greet thee with a cheerful voice,
And lose thee with a tear.

Ladies Department

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

WEARINESS:

A TALE FROM FRANCE.

BY RUDOLPH LINDAU.

Monsieur Casimir Vincent, the old and very wealthy Lunel banker, had been for more than thirty years the regular and honored frequenter of the Cafe de l'Esplanade. There he might be seen twice a-day without fail: in the afternoon about one o'clock, after his breakfast, to take his cup of coffee, glance over the newspapers, and exchange a few words with his old acquaintances; and again towards eight in the evening, to play his game of piquet, which generally lasted till about eleven.

Every one at Lunel knew M. Vincent. He was a small thin man, with marked features, large dark eyes, short thick hair that was turning grey, and a calm indifferent expression of countenance. M. Vincent was of a taciturn nature, and when he spoke, it was slowly and thoughtfully. Notwithstanding his unmixed Southern blood, he was sober in gesture, and nothing in his movements betrayed the proverbial vivacity of his countrymen. He dressed simply and very carefully, and paid particular attention to his linen, which was always of dazzling whiteness.

M. Vincent's story was as well known to the inhabitants of the town as his appearance or his mode of living. His grandfather, during the first Revolution, had been the founder of the house of Casimir Vincent. There were old men living who still remembered him, and spoke of him as a man who had possessed no common share of intelligence and energy. In a short time he had amassed a large fortune by his banking business, and also as an army contractor. His son had carried on the business under the Empire and the Restoration. In his turn, the Casimir Vincent of our story, who had been brought up in the paternal school, after having spent a few years in Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Paris, settled in Lunel in the year 1840. His steadiness inspired his father with such confidence that he at once admitted him to partnership. The firm was thenceforward styled "Casimir Vincent & Son."

Vincent junior was then about thirty. He was considered a *dandy*, and the young beaux of his little town copied his dress, and asked him for the addresses of his tradesmen.

The wealthy citizens who had marriageable daughters used to get up parties and picnics in his honor.

On two occasions there had been rumors of Monsieur Vincent's marriage. Soon after his return to Lunel he had paid his addresses to Mademoiselle Coule, and his proposals had been joyfully received by her family. All the gossips of the place were already busy reckoning up the large fortune that the young couple would have, when bright, pretty, joyous Caroline Coule suddenly fell ill, and almost immediately died. Casimir Vincent wore no mourning for his affianced bride, but her death grieved him deeply. For several years he remained in strict retirement, entirely occupied with his father's business. The old man died in 1844, leaving by his will "all he possessed to his only and well-beloved son Casimir Vincent."

Three years after this event, Vincent came forward as a suitor for the hand of Mdlle. Jeanne d'Arfeuille. He was then thirty-six, but looked much older; his hair was turning grey, and the lonely life he had led since Caroline's death had made him taciturn and gloomy. It was not, therefore, with any surprising that a girl of eighteen should look upon him as an old man. Jeanne d'Arfeuille uttered a scream of affright when her mother, all radiant with joy, announced to her that the wealthy banker had done her the honor to make her an offer of marriage. She declared at once that she would rather die or shut herself up in a convent, than marry "that ugly, little, old man."

"He might be my father," added she, bursting into tears. "I shall never love him, and I won't marry him."

At first the mother tried her eloquence to convince her daughter that it was madness to refuse the best match of the department; but as Jeanne persisted in crying, and rejected all idea of yielding, Madame d'Arfeuille at last lost patience, and ended the debate by exclaiming, "I order you to marry him, and marry him you must."

Something, however, occurred on the occasion of M. Vincent's first official visit at Madame d'Arfeuille's that ruined all the plans which that lady had formed. Vincent noticed the red eyelids and downcast air of the girl he was to wed, and leading her up to the window, spoke to her for a few minutes in whispered tones. Madame d'Arfeuille, who was seated at a little distance, saw with secret anxiety her daughter burst into tears, and heard M. Vincent, to her intense surprise, say in a gentle, serious voice—

"Calm yourself, my dear child—I only wish for your happiness; I was mistaken."

Then going up to the mother with his usual slow, steady step, he said, in a tone which imparted singular dignity to his small stature,

"I must thank you, Madame, for the honor which you have done me; and it is with sincere regret that I relinquish the hand of your daughter."

So saying, he bowed low to the mother and daughter and went away, leaving them both in amazement at what had happened.

Madame d'Arfeuille, as was her custom when she found herself in an awkward position, began by fainting; then, coming to herself, she got into a violent passion with Jeanne. When at last she recovered her composure, she hastened to the banker's, and vowed that there was in all this merely a deplorable misunderstanding, and that her daughter would be proud and happy to become Madame Vincent. But the little man had some peculiar notions of his own, especially on the subject of matrimony. He let Madame d'Arfeuille speak as long as she liked without interrupting her, though he caused her no little embarrassment by looking at her steadfastly all the time. When at last she came to a stop, after stammering out for the tenth time, "What a deplorable misunderstanding!" Vincent merely repeated the words he had uttered an hour before—

"I have to thank you, Madame, for the honor you intended me; and it is with sincere regret that I relinquish the hand of your daughter."

Madame d'Arfeuille could not believe her ears; for one moment she had a mind to faint again, but the icy deportment of the banker deterred her from that bit of acting. She displayed great cleverness in trying to alter M. Vincent's resolve; she even stooped to entreaty. But it was of no avail; M. Vincent remained unmoved, and looked more gloomy than ever. Then Madame d'Arfeuille flew simply and frankly into a rage; she accused the banker of having caused the misery of a poor innocent girl, and of striving to bring shame on her mother. Vincent remained as insensible to her fury as he had been to her prayers; till at last, at the end of half an hour, thoroughly worn out and defeated, she retreated from the field where she had thought herself sure to achieve victory.

A few months later, pretty Jeanne d'Arfeuille married a young country gentleman of a neighboring department, who was both well-born and wealthy. Her mother was delighted at a marriage which realised all her fondest wishes; but she retained a bitter resentment against the banker who had offended her, and never forgave him. Her Southern imagination enabled her to fabricate, in respect of this affair, a whole story, which she repeated so often to her friends that she ended by believing it herself. According to this version, M. Vincent, whom she styled "a vulgar, forward *parvenu* and money-lender," had had the "audacity" to aspire to the hand of an Arfeuille. "Fortunately," she would add with magnificent dignity, "my daughter had been too well brought up not to know how to teach a fellow like that his proper place. Then he came to supplicate me to intercede with Jeanne on his behalf, and I really thought I would never be able to shake him off."

This strange story was repeated on all sides by Madame d'Arfeuille's family and friends, and came at last to M. Vincent's ears. He took no trouble to contradict it, and merely shrugged his shoulders. Some one, more curious than the rest, ventured to ask him point-blank whether there was any truth in it. He answered quietly, "You are at liberty to believe this story, if you like; as for me, I have something better to do than to trouble myself about gossip."

After Mdlle. d'Arfeuille's marriage, Vincent appeared to have given up all thoughts of seeking a wife. Some proposals were made to him, for there was no lack in Lunel of good and prudent mothers who would willingly have given their daughters to the rich banker. But he avoided rather than sought opportunities of associating with unmarried women. When his friends expressed their regret, he would say, "I am no longer young; I have nothing to offer to a young woman but my fortune, and I would not care for a wife who took me for that. If ever I become foolish enough to imagine that I may be loved for my own sake, you may perhaps see me come forward in the character of a suitor. In the meantime, I hold myself satisfied with the two failures I have experienced, and I mean to try and get accustomed to the life of an old bachelor."

Many years went by; Vincent became an old man, and it entered nobody's head to think of him as a marriageable man.

M. Vincent's mode of life was simple and unvaried. He rose very early, shaved and dressed at once, and started in his *cabriolet* for a small estate in the neighborhood of the town, which he had inherited from his father. He was no agriculturist, and did not affect to be one: his visits to the *Mas de Vincent*—so his property was called—had no practical object; but he had taken so thoroughly the habit of this daily excursion, that, summer or winter, in rain or in sunshine, he never failed to make it. His coachman, old Guerre, who sat beside him in the *cabriolet*, was a taciturn man, who never opened his lips except to answer laconically his master's questions. Such a companion was no restraint on the banker, who could indulge in his own thoughts during the whole journey. These must have been of a serious kind, for the countenance of the old bachelor always preserved the same cold expression of reserve.

On arriving at the *Mas*, he would unbend a little. The manager of the estate came out to meet him, asked news of his health in a few words—always the same,—and then conducted him to the place where the work was going on. *Paire* Dufour was a clever fellow, who knew how to interest his master by telling him something new every day. On this hillside, the vines were prospering; on that other, they were attacked by disease. The silk-worms were thriving, while those of the neighbors were merely vegetating. Sheep had been sold at Beziers; and it had been found necessary to purchase mules at the fair of Sommieres. To all this Vincent listened attentively, and made no objections. As a rule, the *patre* did exactly what he liked; and all his equals and fellow-managers round about considered him the most independent and fortunate man of the whole district.

M. Vincent returned to Lunel about eleven o'clock. He went into his office, where an old clerk handed him the letters which had come by that day's post, and took his orders concerning the answers. It was not a large business, for the firm of Vincent & Son had been established on solid foundations, and all went on with perfect regularity. The business of the bank was chiefly with the wealthy landowners and farmers of the neighborhood of Lunel, who, from father to son, had had dealings with the firm for the last century. They used the agency of the bank to discount the bills they drew on the manufacturers and merchants of Cette, Marseilles, Lyons, and St. Etienne, in exchange for their oil, wines, or cocoons. These bills were always "duly honored;" or if, by a very rare mischance, they were "protested," the drawers always took them back without difficulty. Legal proceedings and lawyers' strife were things unknown, or only known by name, to the firm of Vincent & Son. As the head of this respected house, M. Casimir Vincent had large profits and little trouble. In the space of one hour, between eleven and twelve, he generally found time to do all his business. He then breakfasted—almost always alone, and, after that simple repast, went to the Cafe de l'Esplanade.

That establishment was the rendezvous of the best Lunel society. It was situated on the promenade and occupied the ground-floor and first story of a rather large house. Jacques Itier, the master of the *cafe*, lived on the second floor with his wife Mariette and his numerous family. Jacques Itier was a very sharp fellow. He had not been the proprietor of the *cafe* very long before he perceived that he could extend the custom of his establishment considerably by dividing it into two distinct portions. So he induced his more "eminent" customers to form a *cercle*, or club, by placing the whole first floor at their disposal. Admittance to the club was not absolutely forbidden to strangers; but a chance intruder would not be likely to remain there long, so unmistakably would the demeanor of the habitual guests show him that he was not in his proper place.

On the other hand, the wealthy citizens and merchants of the town, and the principal landowners of the environs, felt themselves quite at home at "Cercle de l'Esplanade." Every one had his accustomed corner, his table, and newspaper. For smokers, there was a little grated closet, with lock and key, from whence every man could extract his own particular pipe on arriving; the billiard-players had their particular cues marked, and it was a settled and acknowledged thing that at certain hours the table belonged to a particular set. One would often hear exclamations like this: "Make haste! It is nine o'clock, and M. Vidal and M. Conle are waiting to play their game." The waiter who attended on the first floor was called by his Christian name of "Francois;" and he did not confine himself to merely answering, "Yes, Monsieur," but would say, "Yes, M. Vidal; Yes, M. Vincent," &c., according as the notary, the banker, or any other personage called to him.

The members of the club were mostly middle-aged or old men, and three or four young men only had managed to obtain admittance. These were the sons of deceased members, and they did not seem out of place in this exclusive society. Among these young men, the foremost was Rene Sabatier, whose father had been a goldsmith. Rene was a good, honest fellow of four and twenty, very talkative and very familiar, who used to treat the old gentlemen of the "club" as if they had been his comrades. Nobody took offence, for he was a general favorite. He owed this kind of popularity to his conduct during the war, when he had joined the army as a volunteer, and done his duty bravely. He was considered as the chief of the young Legitimist party in Lunel; and all the members of the "Cercle de l'Esplanade" were fierce Royalists.

On the ground-floor where the real public *cafe* was, Republicanism prevailed. The young men of the town met there, and strangers often dropped in. The two waiters who rushed from table to table were merely *garcons* for the customers, and no man cared to inquire what their Christian names were. Madame Itier, who presided at the bar, exercised the strictest control, in order to preserve the reputation of respectability enjoyed by her establishment; now such vigilance, if displayed on the first floor, would have been utterly purposeless.

Jacques Itier was to be seen alternately in the upper and in the lower rooms. On the first floor, he went respectfully from table to table inquiring, in an obsequious tone, whether "the gentleman" had all they required; the gentlemen, on their part, treated him somewhat haughtily and allowed of no familiarity. On the ground-floor it was the reverse, and there the master of the *cafe* was almost a personage. He was on the best terms with many of his customers; would play his game of piquet with one or another; order refreshments for his own consumption, and strip off his coat for a game of billiards. The political opinions of Jacques Itier took the color of the place where he was. On the first floor he adored the memory of the Chambord; below, he swore by Gambetta. He was a man without political prejudices. The Bonapartists of Lunel congregated at another *cafe*; had they come to his establishment he would no doubt have found something pleasant to say about the Prince Imperial. Casimir Vincent had frequented and patronized the Cafe de l'Esplanade for many years. He was already considered as an old *habitue*, when the establishment passed into Jacques Itier's hands. That was fifteen years ago; and since then, scarcely a day had gone by in which the little man had not been there both in the afternoon and in the evening. Vincent clung to his habits; his visits to the *cafe* were as much a part of his existence as his morning excursions to *Mas de Vincent*. Every day he met the same faces at the same hours—old Coule, who had remained his friend ever since Caroline's death; M. Vidal, the notary, in whose office were the deeds of half the property in the town; Rene Sabatier, who was bold enough to apostrophise the banker as "*Papa Vincent!*" Bardou, the corn-merchant; Coste, the doctor; Count de Rochebrune and the Baron de Villaray, large landowners, etc. By all those Vincent was highly considered; he was known to be a rich man, a Legitimist, and the descendant of an old family of the town. All these things entitled him to honor.

Yet no one could boast of intimacy with the old bachelor. Vincent's habitual reserve kept curiosity at a distance, and he neither encouraged nor bestowed confidence. He never spoke of himself or his concerns, and were, on all occasions, a serious countenance, with a tinge of sadness even. Some people asserted that he had never recovered the death of his fair Caroline, and that solitude weighed on his heart. They quoted expressions which he had let drop from time to time, in which he alluded to a monotonous life "without either sorrow or joy."

As soon as Mr. Vincent entered the club after breakfast, Francois, the waiter, hastened to bring him his *demi-tasse*, and a tumbler of water; while Itier presented the *Gazette de France*, and the *Messager du Midi*. Vincent would acknowledge these civilities silently by a nod, sip his coffee and slowly smoke a cigar. He would read the Parisian newspaper all through, cast a look on the quotations of the Bourse as given in the *Messager*, and then take his seat on the divan which ran all round the billiard-room to hear the small news of the day from some obliging neighbor. He himself scarcely ever spoke. When his cigar was finished, he walked back slowly to his office, where he worked till five o'clock. Then, in obedience to a habit he had contracted during his travels, he dressed for dinner and took his solitary repast. Now and then he invited a few friends. On these occasions the old family plate shone on the table; and the best wines, the most delicate dishes, delighted the palates of the provincial epicures. But when Vincent dined alone, the fare was of the most simple description. An old woman waited on him; he read during his dinner, and scarcely noticed what was set before him.

After dinner, Vincent went to the *cafe*, as we have said, for the second time. In a few minutes he never failed to find a partner for a game of piquet. At the neighboring tables the other members of the club played cards likewise. The play was not high, but was nevertheless carried on with the greatest ardor. Conversation went on in low tones,—such was the custom. Any stranger whom chance or curiosity led into the club-room, soon felt awkward and intrusive amid this company of old men, all busy shuffling cards, marking points, or exchanging the whispered remarks which the course of the game called forth. The members of the "Cercle de l'Esplanade" were accounted first-rate players in all Lunel. At half-past ten they had generally come to an end, and by eleven o'clock the great room was empty. Casimir Vincent would then go home.

When the weather was fine, he took two or three turns on the Esplanade, and by half-past eleven was in his sitting-room. A large lamp with a shade burned on the table; the evening papers and the letters of the last delivery were laid out beside it. Vincent read for about half an hour, and then passed into his bedroom. In summer, before undressing, it was his custom to stand for a while at the window, from whence he could see a park which lay behind the house. The rustling murmur of the trees seemed to have a peculiar charm for him. He would stay listening to it attentively for a long time, though his countenance betrayed no emotion, and remained calm and serious as ever. But he would often heave a deep sigh as he turned away from the window. In the winter time, he would spend that last half-hour in front of the fire, his eyes fixed on the dying embers, while his features preserved that same look of thoughtful contemplation with which he listened in summer to the last nightingale of nature. Advancing years had made Casimir Vincent a singularly thoughtful, serious, and taciturn man.

When the war with Germany broke out, M. Vincent shared the fever of patriotism which took possession of all France. From morning to night he read the papers; drew up plans for the campaign, and discussed the conditions which should be imposed on the vanquished enemy. He had recovered the enthusiasm of his youth, and took the liveliest interest in all the burning questions of the day.

The first defeats produced a sort of stupefaction, though they did not shake his confidence.

"We will take our revenge," he said; "and woe to the northern invaders who have dared to pollute the sacred soil of France."

But after the disasters of Forbach and Reichshoffen, after the bloody battles of Mars-le-Tour and Gravelotte, came the fatal news of the catastrophe of Sedan; and then, one following another, resounded the terrible blows under which France was crushed by the fortune of war: Strasbourg, Metz, Paris, fell into the power of the enemy. Whole armies were annihilated or led into captivity; new armies were raised, and were overtaken by the same fate; the northern and eastern provinces of France were like a vast camp, drenched with the noblest blood of the country. In the south, in the neighborhood of Lunel, there was fury or despair, and in some cases a still more harrowing feeling of resignation. Casimir Vincent went about his business with the air of a ghost, and his dumb, pent-up sorrow was pitiable to witness. Still, just as before the war, he never failed to go every morning to the *Mas*, and to show himself twice a-day at the club.

After peace had been concluded, everything resumed its accustomed aspect, in the little town which was far removed from the seat of military events. Vincent, who had sustained no loss of fortune or of position, appeared almost to have forgotten the misfortunes which had befallen his country. He scarcely ever spoke of the war, and never joined in the general clamor for revenge which arose on all sides. But he grew daily more gloomy, more sad, more taciturn, till his best friends at last admitted that "old Vincent had become impossible."

Vincent, however, continued to follow the political questions of the day; he subscribed to some of the leading Paris newspapers, and spent the better part of the day in reading them.

In October, 1873, when the news spread that the Comte de Chambord was going to ascend the throne of his ancestors, the old Legitimist had a last burst of enthusiasm.

"I would die happy," he said, "if it were given to me to see Henry V. at the head of the country."

The letter by which the Comte de Chambord annihilated the hopes of the so-called "fusionists" caused the banker a great shock.

"The king is right," he said; "he always is right; but what can be said of a country where the foremost citizens dare to propose to their legitimate sovereign to attain, by devious and crooked paths, the throne which God himself gave him? Poor France!"

Rene Sabatier, who had always been a favorite with the banker, and who, in his turn, felt a real affection for him, became anxious at last, seeing him so dispirited. One night he accompanied him home, and took advantage of the opportunity to question his old friend on his sadness.

"You are not well. You seem tired. What is the matter? Why do you not consult the doctor?"

"The doctor can do nothing for me," replied Vincent. "I am bored, that's all."

"Travel; try a change."

"I am as well at Lunel as I should be anywhere else. Here, at least, I am surrounded by well known faces, and I have my regular occupations, which make the days seem less insupportably long."

"Go to Paris. Try. That was the dream to go there. Ah! if I were rich and free like you, I would start this very night."

"Paris! Thanks for the advice. No! anywhere rather than there! Paris is the ruin of France! Paris is the birthplace of the evils of which we are all dying! The Revolution, the Empire, the war, the Commune, all came from Paris! Paris has killed France! Curse it!"

"Softly, softly, *Papa* Vincent," replied Sabatier; "do not fly into such a passion. Whatever you may say, Paris is the finest town in the world. Paris has its vices, I admit; but its brilliant qualities make it the capital of civilization."

"Pray, spare me your Victor Hugo phrases! Yes, Paris is verily the most civilized town in the world, if by civilization you mean the reverse of all that is natural and true. Shall I tell you what you, a provincial stranger, will find in Paris? The first tailors and the first shoemakers in the world; the best hair dressers and fencing masters; the greatest coquettes and the most profligate women; the most cheating hotel keepers, the most selfish politicians, and the most wonderful actor. That is all that you, as a stranger, will see; as to the Paris of work and self denial, it will be hidden from you. The honest folks of Paris—and, thank Heaven! there are some left—do not frequent the places where you go to seek excitement and see sights. Busy with their work, and ashamed of the enervating pleasures that strangers rush to so eagerly, they know how to respect their mourning country. Their houses would be closed to you, nor would they be thrown open to me. No, no, I will not go to Paris. Lunel is a dull town, I confess; I am weary of the life I lead here; it weighs me down, and I long to have done with it; still, I prefer it to life in Paris!"

He paused for a minute and bent his head as if he were absorbed in painful reflections, then he resumed slowly in a low voice, as though he were speaking to himself, "Ay, indeed, life in Lunel is dull and colorless, . . . life in Paris is repugnant to me. . . . Life is unbearable everywhere in France. . . . Formerly it was not so, and life then had an object; men lived, men died at least for something. But what can I do now? Fold my arms, and impotently witness the ruin of my country. . . . All is over! But I am a weak old man."

A long silence followed, which Sabatier dared not break till the two friends reached the banker's door.

"Monsieur Vincent," Sabatier then said, in a respectful tone, "I wish you good night; try and sleep well."

"Well, follow the advice of an old bachelor; marry. A life full of cares is better than a life which is utterly void. Woe to the man who is alone in the world! . . . Take a wife. . . . Man was not made to live alone. . . . Solitude begets unwholesome thoughts. . . . Good night, Sabatier."

The next day Vincent appeared at the usual hour at the *cafe* of the Esplanade, and in a few minutes he was seated opposite to Sabatier, apparently absorbed in the intricacies of a game of piquet.

"You have just thrown away ninety," remarked Sabatier.

"Have I?" said Vincent. He took up the cards he had discarded, looked at them, and said quietly, "You are right; here's my knave of clubs."

There was another deal.

"Why, what is the matter with you today?" cried Sabatier. "You have not reckoned your quint."

"You are right again, young man," said the banker; "I had forgotten it. I do not know what I am thinking of." So saying, he pushed away the cards.

"Go and play with Coule," he added; "it amuses me no longer."

He got up and placed himself near another table where two other men were playing. Old Vidal came up and proposed a game of bezique. Vincent assented willingly, and they seated themselves at a vacant table. Vincent won the game.

"Bezique is child's play," he said. "I prefer piquet." He got up and apologised for not going on. "I will give you your revenge to-morrow," he said. He remained half an hour longer in the club room, going from one group to another, and exchanging a few brief sentences with his friends; but he went home somewhat earlier than usual. No sooner had he left the room than every one began to talk about him.

"Old Vincent looks very ill. What is the matter with him?"

"He did not know his cards, and threw out his best. I never saw him like that."

"How are his affairs? are they all right?"

"That they are. He bought largely into the funds only last week."

"Then, what ails him?"

"Nothing—he is bored."

"Has he ever been anything else for the last thirty years?"

"But apparently he has found out at last that it is not amusing to be bored."

While remarks were being exchanged at the club, Vincent was walking slowly homewards. More than once he stopped on the way, and stood plunged in deep thought; stroking his chin the while as was his wont. Once he took off his hat, brushed his hair back with a slow and regular movement, and then pressed his hand on his temple as though he had had many and sudden pains. His cravat seemed to choke him; once or twice he passed his finger between his throat and his shirt collar, and breathed hard like a man who has been making some violent effort.

On entering his apartment he found everything in its accustomed place; there was the lamp, and beside it the papers and a few letters. He glanced at these; and recognising the writing on the addresses, laid them aside without opening them. Even the papers had not the power to interest him; he opened one, and after looking through the leading article he crumpled it up in his hand and threw it on the ground.

"Always the same twaddle!" he exclaimed. The clock of a neighboring church struck eleven. Vincent took up a candlestick and went into his bedroom. As he stood before the chimney his eyes fell on the large mirror. He remained motionless and gazed long at his own image; it was that of an old man, bent under the weight of years, with a yellow, shrivelled up face, dim eyes, and a despondent countenance.

"I never would have believed," he said, speaking very slowly, "that a life as long as mine could have been so joyless. To eat, to drink, to sleep, to read letters and newspapers, to shuffle and deal out cards, to be of no use for anything or to anybody, . . . to care for nothing, to care for nobody, . . . and to be bored."

He walked to the open window and looked out into the night—a soft balmy night of spring. Above were the cloudless, starry heavens—below, the old plane trees seemed to slumber; a solemn silence reigned all around.

"What fearful silence!" he said; "a death-like silence, . . . without and within myself." He shuddered and closed the window.

The next morning he went as usual to the *Mas de Vincent*. The *paire* came out to meet him at the gate.

"A fine morning, Monsieur Vincent. I hope I see you well. See how everything is getting on; one could not wish for better. If Providence only sends us a little rain, and we have no frost or hail, this year's crop will be splendid."

"We have no reason to complain," replied Vincent; the "*Mas* has always made a capital return."

"Ah, you are a fortunate man, sir. All you touch seems to turn to gold. The *Mas* is worth double what it was in your father's time. One may indeed call you a fortunate man."

When, half an hour later, Vincent was driving back in his *cabriolet*, he more than once repeated to himself, "yes, yes, I am a fortunate man." But his countenance was not that of a fortunate man.

He scarcely tasted his breakfast; at dinner, he ate little or nothing. His old servant, Martha, became anxious, and inquired if her master was ill.

"No, I am not ill, but I have no appetite. To-morrow I will be better."

At the club he refused to play. As on the preceding evening, he wandered from one table to the other, looking on and stroking his chin without saying a word.

"Why don't you play?" inquired Sabatier.

"I have played piquet thirty years long. Is it very surprising that I should be weary of the game?"

"Play bezique."

"Bezique is child's play."

"Whist, then?"

"I don't know whist."

"You will learn."

"I am too old."

"Oh, *Papa* Vincent, you are hard to please to-night."

"Very hard to please, verily. It is or course unconscionable to expect from life something more than the pleasure of playing cards for halfpenny points."

Sabatier did not reply, and at the end of an hour Vincent left the club without having exchanged another word.

When he reached his own door, he stood irresolute, and looked right and left as though he expected somebody. He whistled softly, and, as on the previous day, took off his hat to press his hand upon his forehead.

At that moment a poor beggar woman, with a child in her arms, went by.

"For God's sake, my good gentleman," she said, in a supplicating tone, "give me something for this poor child!"

Vincent drew out his purse, and looked into it for an instant, as though he was searching for small coin. Finding none, he took a five-franc piece and gave it to the poor woman.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed, almost in a tone of fear. "How can I thank you, sir? May God preserve you and yours, and return to you in blessings what you have done for me!"

She moved on, and Vincent's eyes followed her. "Hallos! here, woman!" he called out, abruptly.

The beggar-woman looked round and hesitated. She feared to turn back lest the banker should have made a mistake and wish to take back his alms.

"Come back, I say," repeated Vincent. "No one wants to harm you; on the contrary. But make haste; I have no time to lose."

The poor woman came up.

"Here," said Vincent, "take all," and he poured the contents of his purse into her hand. The woman was struck dumb with surprise for a few seconds. When she recovered her speech, and began to stammer forth her thanks, Vincent had disappeared.

Guerre, the coachman, had been waiting more than an hour. At last he grew impatient.

"Martha!" he cried, "is not Monsieur up? It is nearly eight."

The servant went to the kitchen door and glanced up at the bedroom windows. The curtains were still drawn.

"This is very strange," she said, "for Monsieur always gets up at six. I'll go up and see what has happened."

In a few minutes she came down again, scared, pale, and trembling.

"Guerre," she said, in a hoarse whisper, "come quick. Our master——" She could say no more, but the old coachman understood that some misfortune had happened. He came into the house and ran up-stairs as fast as his old legs would carry him. Martha followed. The two servants stopped at the entrance of the sitting-room, and Martha pointed silently to the bed-room door. Guerre went in with faltering steps.

The bright sunshine lighted up the room in spite of the curtains and the blinds. On the table stood two candlesticks, in which the lights had burned down to the sockets. Between them, placed so as to catch the eye at once, Guerre saw a paper, on which a few lines were written; and in front of the hearth, lying in a pool of blood, the corpse of Casimir Vincent. Guerre picked up an open razor, smeared with blood, and placed it, with a shudder, on the table. He then took up the paper, which he had noticed on entering the room, and read as follows:—

"Weary of life, I have sought death. My affairs are in good order. My will is in the hands of M. Vidal, the notary.

"CASIMIR VINCENT."

The funeral took place quietly the next day. All the members of the "Cercle de l'Esplanade" attended.

A portion of the banker's wealth went to distant relatives. Rene Sabatier, however, had a large legacy, and a still more considerable sum was bequeathed to the town of Lunel for the foundation of a charitable institution. The clergy offered no opposition to the burial of the suicide in consecrated ground; and Rene Sabatier, remembering the last remarks of his unhappy friend, caused a stone to be placed on his grave, with the following inscription:—

"A MAN, WEARY OF LIFE,
HAS BOUGHT REPOSE HERE:
PRAY FOR HIM!"

FLOWERS.

There is no season in the year
That lifts man's heart to heaven so near
As summer;
When flowers about our pathway grow,
And roses on the hedgerows blow;
Sweet summer!

And as its perfumed breath doth rise,
In silent homage to the skies
Up-stealing,
A thousand memories forth start,
Long hidden pictures in the heart
Revealing.

Where lilac chains with scented links,
Or treasure tuft of red clove pink,
Or heather,
'Mongst which we played, fine stories tell
Of parted ones who once did dwell
Together.

Again the feathery seeds away
Are puffed to tell the time of day,
Whilst golden-
Head cowslips into balls we twine,
Or part the horns in columbine
Enfolden!

Whilst through the woods the whole day long
The cuckoo sings an idle song,
Awaking
The echo of a dulcet peal,
That rang ere hearts began to feel
Heartbreaking.

And so it came to pass that we
With half a sigh the flowers see,
Half gladness;
And round our hearts they twine and twine,
Until their beauty makes divine
Our sadness.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE'S DEATH.

There was not much time for literary labors during these happy months of married life. The wife, new to her duties, was engaged in mastering them with all the patience, self suppression and industry which had characterized her throughout her life. Her husband was now her first thought; and he took the time which had formerly been devoted to reading, study, thought, and writing. But occasionally the pressure she was forced to put upon herself was very severe. Mr. Nichols had never been attracted toward her by her literary fame; with literary effort, indeed, he had no sympathy, and, upon the whole, he would rather that his wife should lay aside her pen entirely than that she should gain any fresh triumphs in the world of letters. So she submitted, and with cheerful courage repressed that "gift" which had been her solace in sorrows deep and many. Yet once "the spell" was too strong to be resisted, and she hastily wrote a few pages of a new story called *Emma*, in which once more she proposed to deal with her favorite theme—the history of a friendless girl. One would fain have seen how she would have treated her subject, now that "the color of her thoughts" had been changed, and that a happy marriage had introduced her to a new phase of that life which she had studied so closely and so constantly.

But it was not to be. On January 19, when she had returned to Haworth, after a short visit to Sir J. K. Shuttleworth's, she wrote to her friend saying that her health had been very good ever since her return from Ireland till about ten days before, when a sudden change had taken place, and continual attacks of faintness and sickness had set in. Those around her were not alarmed at first. They hoped that before long all would be well with her again; they could not believe that the joys of which she had just begun to taste were about to be snatched away. But her weakness grew apace; the sickness knew no abatement; and a deadly fear began to creep into the hearts of husband and father. She was soon so weak that she was compelled to remain in bed, and from that "dreary bed" she wrote two or three faint pencil notes which still exist—the last pathetic chapters in that life-long correspondence from which we have gathered so many extracts. In one of them, which Mrs. Gaskill has published, she says: "I want to give you an assurance which I know will comfort you—and that is that I find in my husband the tenderest nurse, the kindest support, the best earthly comfort, that ever woman had. His patience never fails, and it is tried by sad days and broken nights." In another, the last, she says: "I can not talk—even to my dear, patient, constant Arthur I can say but a few words at once." One dreary March morning, when frosts still bound the earth and no spring sun had come to gladden the hearts of those who watched for summer, her friend received another letter, written, not in the neat, minute hand of Charlotte Bronte, but in her father's tremulous characters:

HAWORTH, *near* KEIGHLEY, *March* 30, 1855.

"MY DEAR MADAM,—We are all in great trouble, and Mr. Nichols so much so that he is not sufficiently strong and composed to be able to write. I therefore devote a few lines to tell you that my dear daughter is very ill, and apparently on the verge of the grave. If she could speak she would no doubt dictate to us while answering your kind letter. But we are left to ourselves to give what answer we can. The doctors have no hope of her case, and fondly as we a long time cherished hope, that hope is now gone, and we have only to look forward to the solemn event with prayer to God that He will give us grace and strength sufficient unto our day. Ever truly and respectfully yours,

P. BRONTE.

The following day, March 31, 1855, the blinds were drawn once again at Haworth Parsonage; the last and greatest of the children of the house had passed away; and the brilliant name of Charlotte Bronte had become a name and nothing more! "We are left to ourselves," said Mr. Bronte in the letter I have just quoted—and so it was. Not the glory only, but the light, had fled from the parsonage where the children's father and the widowed husband lived together their dreary life. Of all the drear and desolate spots upon that wild Yorkshire moorland there was none now so dreary and so desolate as the house which had once been the home of Charlotte Bronte.

A CENTENARIAN.—The *London Times* gives the following brief account of a woman nearly one hundred and two years old—Mrs. Elizabeth Coxeter—whose death recently took place in one of King John's almshouses at Newry: "Mrs. Coxeter was born on the 1st of February, 1775, and in her fourteenth year heard John Wesley preach at Witney. In 1795 she married Mr. Coxeter, the merchant who, on behalf of Sir J. Throgmorton, undertook and carried out the remarkable feat on the 25th of June, 1811, of manufacturing wool into cloth and making a coat for Sir J. Throgmorton's use between the hours of sunrise and sunset. This event occurred at Grosshaw Mills, Newbury, and the achievement was celebrated by rejoicings, in which 5,000 persons participated. The old lady retained her mental faculties until quite recently, and on her 100th birthday she repeated the 'One Hundredth Psalm' to several members of her family."

☞ Beauty is admired, talent adored, but virtue is a woman's crown. With it, the poor are rich; without it, the rich are poor. It walks through life upright, and never hides its head for high or low.

Domestic Economy.

VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

BLANC-MANGE.—Put on to boil a quart of new milk, adding four tablespoonfuls of sand sugar. As soon as it boils up once, remove from the fire, and when nearly cold, stir into it one ounce of gelatine, which has been dissolved in as small a quantity of water as possible. Flavor with almond or vanilla, and put into a mould to stiffen.

PIONEER WOMEN.—Charles W. Elliott, in a recent lecture delivered in Boston, paid a glowing tribute to the women who, in the face of the numberless dangers which threatened the Puritans, dared to follow their lovers and their husbands into the trackless wilderness. They worked and suffered, thinking little of the luxuries which might have been theirs: had they lingered on the other side of the water. They desired no "sphere," and were content—nay, happy—in knowing that they could comfort their husbands, and help sustain the privations and hardships of a pioneer's life. At that time the men were the dandies and the women dressed plainly. Marriage was brought about by contract, no spinster was allowed to live in a colony, and no man could make love to a woman without the consent of her parents.

Anecdotes.

☞ Judge Pitman came down stairs the other day, says Max Adeler, in response to a call from his servant-girl, and found standing at the front door, a man with a carpet-bag. The man said, "Is your piano out of tune?" "No, I don't think it is," said the Judge. "Ain't you sure about it?" "No; I never tried to see." "How long since it has been tuned?" "It has never been." "Then of course it ought to be tuned at once. You'll ruin it if you don't have it attended to." "I don't believe I will." "Oh, yes, you will, though. Nothing's worse for a piano than standing untuned." "Do you think you can tune it?" "Certainly I can." "I don't believe you can," said the Judge. "I'd like to know why not. I never saw a piano yet that I couldn't tackle." "There is one mighty good reason why you can't in this case." "I'd like to know what it is." "You want me to tell you, do you?" "Yes." "Well, it's because I haven't got any piano." Then the man lifted his carpet-bag, rubbed his nose thoughtfully, and left.

JUDGING BY APPEARANCES.—On one occasion Webster was on his way to his duties at Washington. He was compelled to proceed at night by stage from Baltimore. He had no travelling companion, and the driver had a sort of felon look which produced no inconsiderable alarm in the Senator. "I endeavored to tranquilize myself," said Webster, "and had partly succeeded, when we reached the dark woods between Bladensburg and Washington—a proper scene for murder or outrage—and here, I confess, my courage again deserted me. Just then the driver turned to me, and, with a gruff voice, inquired my name. I gave it to him. 'Where are you going?' said he. The reply was, 'To Washington, I do hope.' Upon this the driver seized me fervently by the hand, and exclaimed, 'How glad I am! I have been trembling in my seat for the